THE Bombay Gazette.

NO. 55,265—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1911				
24th Feb.	ARABIA	7933	.....	...
6th March	MALWA	10883	.....	...
11th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10018
23rd "	* ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
30th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	.....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7958	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10883	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9503
6th May	ARABIA	7933	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10990
20th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 490 or Rs. 524	Rs. 743 or Rs. 801
To London by Sea	Rs. 515 or Rs. 537	Rs. 782 or Rs. 840

These rates include the Sartax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge,
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. Balduino	4,530	D. Maganzine.	15th Mar. 1911
R. Rubattino	4,580	L. Mancini	15th April 1911
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Maganzine	15th May 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	9,000	G. Bolsito	16th Mar. 1911
Capri	6,000	G. Figari	16th April 1911
Ischia	6,000	G. Bolsito	16th May 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 255 and to HONGKONG Rs. 330.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO HAVRE AND ENGLAND (Weymouth)

VIA SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berths Cabins, saildships, for First Class Passengers only.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing about
a Umsinga	4,500	25th March 1911

Fare Rs. 375.

a will not take passengers for Havre.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	23rd Feb.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	24th Feb.	6 a.m.*	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	27th Feb.	11 a.m.	†P D & C M.

*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 23rd Feb calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Waroonga," 2513 tons, on Monday, the 27th February, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, on Thursday, 23rd February, calling at Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "Fu'tala," 4154 tons, sailing on or about the 25th February.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

20th February, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Yarra	4,142	Bistorcelli	16th Mar. 1911.
Dumbea	5,685	Rebufat	13th April 1911.
Armand Behic	6,335	Guionnet	11th May 1911.
Caledonien	4,130	.....	8th June 1911.
Oceanien	4,143	.....	6th July 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	3rd Aug. 1911.
Polynesien	6,863	.....	31st Aug. 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations Generali Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Armand-Behic	6,335	Guionnet	24th Feb. 1911.
Caledonien	4,130	...	24th Mar. "

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. 1911

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Elysia	6368	A. Haig	25th Feb.	1911
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	16th Mar.	"
Olympia	5124	Geo. Mitchell	26th	"
Circassia	5716	C F Osborne R N R	15th Apl.	"
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	24th	"
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	7th May	"
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	20th	"
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	10th June	"

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	937
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., AGENTS, Bombay

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges(either sex)superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE, FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M.A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
16, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Entebbe,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kampala, Uganda.
Cawnpore	Nuwera-Eliya.	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK, BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up.....Gold $ 3,250,000,000
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits.....Gold $ 3,375,441,33

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Mexico.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Panama.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Colon.
Manila.	Kobe.	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT, Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE, 42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... " 16,600,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtian (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs.100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 15,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON†	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	ILOILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY, Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CUPS, BOWLS, SHIELDS, MEDALS.

Our up-to-date collection of

PRIZE TROPHIES

is not only the largest in Western India, but it offers a variety for selection, which is unapproached in

RESIGN & PRICE.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITH, &c.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST TO HAND NEW LOT OF FANCY DESIGNS OF

SINGAPORE RATTAN CHAIRS, SETTIES, TABLES, AND EASY CHAIRS.

Visit to our Stores will convince you of the well finished article, please to give your early purchase [illegible] will no doubt repay you amply.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

MONGINI BROTHERS

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES

CHOCOLATE CREAMS
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS
CHOCOLATE NOUGOT
CHOCOLATE PEPPERMINTS

} Fresh made at their Confectionery Works.

Also

PETERS' CHOCOLATES
FRYS' CHOCOLATES
CAILLERS' CHOCOLATES
CADBURYS' CHOCOLATES
MORIONDS' & GARIGLIOS' CHOCOLATES
MILK CHOCOLATE
CHOCOLATE in tins
CHOCOLATE in packets

Presentation Boxes of CHOCOLATES, etc. etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-9.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

BEWARE OF INFERIOR TYRES

especially at this season. If you want to ensure enjoyable motoring

INSIST ON BRITISH-MADE

DUNLOPS.

The Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co., Ltd.,

Tyre Manufacturers to

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

MADRAS OFFICE: ... ... 188 c Mount Road.
BOMBAY OFFICE: ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE

10 per cent. Reduction on Dunlop Motor Car Covers Plain and Grooved.
5 " " " " " Steel Studded.
15 " " " " Tubes.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co. LTD.

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS.
BOMBAY.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.,

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s "ENERGICAL SYRUP."

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE KING-EMPEROR'S CORONATION IN LONDON, 1911.

IN RESPONSE to numerous requests, Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON beg to announce that they will despatch a Personally Conducted Party of Indian Ladies and Gentlemen to Europe, visiting Paris, London, and the most interesting Cities of England.

The party will be accompanied by an English gentleman throughout and will leave Bombay per P. and O. Steamer "ARABIA," May 6th, and will return by P. and O. Steamer due to arrive Bombay, July 14th.

Fare for each person (including ALL expenses):—

1st class on P. and O. Steamer...Rs. 2,500
2nd class on P. and O. Steamer...Rs. 2,200

For further information apply to

THOS. COOK & SON,
Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon and Colombo.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have appointed WEDNESDAY, 8th MARCH, 1911, for the purpose of BALLOTTING for TWO ELECTIVE TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay, in place of the Hon'ble Sir H. E. E. Procter and Mr. W. C. Symes, whose term of office under the Port Trust Act will expire, on 31st March, 1911.

The BALLOT BOX will OPEN, at the Office of the Chamber, from 10-30 A. M. to 4 P. M., from SATURDAY, 4th March, to Wednesday, 8th March, 1911 (inclusive).

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce,
Bombay, 21st February, 1911.

NOTICE TO WILSONIANS.

IT is proposed to institute in connection with Wilson College an ANNUAL COLLEGE DAY. All Wilsonians, past and present, are hereby invited to take part in the first of these Annual Reunions which is to be held on FRIDAY, the 10th March. H. E. THE GOVERNOR has kindly consented to preside and H. E. LADY CLARKE will accompany him.

A cordial invitation is extended to all former Students of the College who are requested to send their present addresses to the Principal and to inform him whether they will be able to attend this meeting. Invitations and programme of the proceedings will be sent to all former students who intimate their desire to be present.

D. MACKICHAN,
Principal.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P. M. (Bombay Time), on TUESDAY, the 28th day of February, 1911, for 8,000 casks of PORTLAND CEMENT.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor, whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR COAL.

SMITHY NUTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer, at his Office, Ballard Road, up till 1 p.m. (S.T.), on FRIDAY, 3rd March 1911, for the supply of about 500 tons South Hetton Smithy Nuts for ten months ending 31st December, 1911.

1. A deposit of Rs. 250 to accompany the Tender.
2. Form of Tender with schedule, specification and agreement may be obtained at the Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road, on payment of Rs. 2.
3. The covers to be endorsed "Tenders for Smithy Nuts."

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

[redacted] stamping the agreement to be borne [redacted] Tenderer.

[redacted] will be received on condition that [redacted] it shall be absolutely forfeit[redacted] is withdrawn before the Tenderer [redacted] of the Trustees' decision in regard to his Tender.

P. GLYNN MESSENT, M. Inst., C. E.,
Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1911.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR COAL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the CHIEF ENGINEER, at his Office, Ballard Road, up till 1 p. m. (S.T.), on FRIDAY, 3rd March 1911, for the supply of about 24,000 tons English or 28,000 [redacted] coal for ten months ending 31st [redacted] 1,000 to accompany the tender. [redacted] with schedule, specification and [redacted] obtained at the Chief Engineer's [redacted], on payment of Rs. 5. [redacted] be endorsed "TENDER FOR [redacted] or any tender will not necessarily [redacted] stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful tenderer.

5. Each tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such tender is withdrawn before the tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees' decision in regard to his tender.

6. The tender must state whether English or Indian Coal is offered, and give the name of the Colliery.

P. GLYNN MESSENT, M. Inst. C. E.,
Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road,
Bombay, Dated the 3rd February, 1911.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on THURSDAY, the 2nd March, 1911, at 2 p.m., (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting the names of four members of the Standing Committee, appointed by the Corporation, who retire on the 1st April, 1911; (b) Election of four members of the Standing Committee.
2. Appointment of Municipal Auditors for the year 1911-12.
3. Government Letter—Confirming the appointment of Dr. J. A. Turner, as Executive Health Officer for a further term of 5 years.
4. Government Resolution—Appointing Mr. F. H. Simkin to be a member of the Corporation.
5. Bombay Improvement Trust Memorandum—Forwarding excerpts from the Trustees' proceedings.
6. Notice from Mr. Thakoredas A. Ghandhi, Solicitor on behalf of his client Mr. Lakhmidas Pragji—Claiming possession of a portion of a property at Elphinstone Road acquired by the Municipality.
7. Letter from Messrs. Gangaram Saiboo & Co.—Requesting that their tender for the work of the new Engine House Foundation at Love Grove rejected by the Commissioner owing to late delivery may be considered.
8. Letter from Messrs. Raghavayya Bhimji and Nagindas, Solicitors—Complaining, on behalf of certain dealers in vegetable oils, of a proposal not to renew licenses in respect of certain oil depots.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

9—13. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, budget transfers of Rs. 1,000, 1,200, 1,000, 600 and 3,395 to suppliment certain Budget Grants.
14. Recommending that the Commissioner be authorized to lay a 12" double pipe drain from junction of Dadar Road and Naigaum Cross Road to the head of the Low Level Channel.
15. Recommending a grant of Rs. 261 for purchasing 3 bullocks for the Victoria Gardens.
16. Recommending a grant of Rs. 149-1-3 for adjusting certain outstanding bills.
17. Recommending sanction to the signing of cheques for certain expenditure.
18. Recommending that the letter from Mr. Cursondas Balgovindas and others, asking for facilities in respect of roads, light, water, &c., in the suburbs, be referred to the Roads and Drainage Committees of the Corporation.
19. Recommending that in reply to their letters, regarding the tenders for the supply of grain, hay, &c., Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, be informed that the matter has been carefully considered by the Standing Committee.
20. Recommending a grant of Rs. 112-12-0 for payment of the travelling expenses incurred by Mr. W. Scott, Foreman, Fort, Fire Brigade Station, for going to Kasauli and back for anti-rabic treatment.
21. Recommending a grant of Rs. 3,312 to supplement the grant for the purchase of motor-cars.
22. Recommending sanction to a plot of land at Kamathipura being leased from Government.
23. Recommending a grant of Rs. 30 for payment of water tax in respect of properties in charge of the Vaccination Department.
24. Recommending that the Commissioner be authorized to arrange for the lighting of the Arthur Road Overbridge and for laying a water main, &c., thereat.
25. Recommending sanction to the temporary service of a Registration Clerk in the Assessment Department being counted as qualifying for pension.
26. (a) Resolution of the Standing Committee—Recommending sanction to the construction of corrugated iron rooms, &c, for halalkhores at Tardeo Flats and (b) Letter from the Commissioner on the same subject.
27. Letter from the Commissioner—Submitting a proposal for the payment of fees to the local engineers who reported upon the project of the Love Grove Sewage Outfall.

Letters from the Commissioner—

28. Requesting sanction to revised regular lines being prescribed for Colaba Causeway.
29. Forwarding Government letter regarding the recommendations made by the Indian Factory Labour Commission for the education of children working in factories.
30. Submitting a plan of the proposed overbridge at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Level Crossing at Clerk Road.
31. Submitting a correspondence regarding the question of reopening the French Bridge.
32. (a) Bombay Improvement Trust Letter—Intimating that the term of office of Mr. D. E. Wacha, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Kt, and Mr. N. J. Gamadia, as Trustees on the Board expires on the 31st March, 1911, and (b) Election of three Trustees.

Letters from the Commissioner—

33. Forwarding statements of food-stuff destroyed by the Markets Department.
34. [illegible] drains in the City.
35. Forwarding a statement of water brought into the City from different Lakes.
36. Forwarding a statement of assessment of properties.
37. Forwarding a return of motor-cars and motor-cycles taxed in the City.
38. Forwarding a return showing the hours of water-supply to the different localities.
39. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.
40. Forwarding a return of work done in the Municipal Laboratory.
41. Forwarding a statement of accounts as required by Section 165 (1) of the Municipal Act.
42. Submitting proposals for the amendment of the Tramway Bye-laws and Transfer Regulations.
43. Giving details as to the works in course of construction.
44. Requesting sanction to an arrangement for the acquisition of set-back land at Kalbadevi.
45. Submitting a proposal for reducing or remitting vaccination fees in special cases.
46. Requesting sanction to the laying of a private water pipe on Municipal land at Kurla.
47. Schools Committee's Letter—Reporting on the question of training teachers for Primary Schools.

Notices of motions—

48. From Mr. Joseph Baptista—For expressing opinion that it is derogatory to the dignity of the President of the Corporation for any Councillor to canvas votes for election to the office of President and for requesting Government to amend the Municipal Act so as to admit of the election of any person guilty of canvassing votes for election as President being set aside.
49—50. From Mr. Kazi Kabirudin (49) For obtaining a report as to the systematic examination of milch cattle with a view to detecting cattle suffering from communicable disease, &c; and (50) For obtaining a statement showing casualties amongst the animals at the Victoria Gardens.
51. From Dr. Dinsha Bomanji Pestonji Master—For obtaining a report as to the causes of the blowing up a manhole cover at Chimna Butcher Street.
52. From Mr. F. F. Gordon—For obtaining particulars in connection with the tarring of the road surface of Church Gate Street.
53—54. Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary. (53) Reporting Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee, and (54) Submitting a statement of Outstanding Committees.
55. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding the Health Officer's report relating to the spread of Tuberculosis in India.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

56. Regarding measures against the spread of Malaria.
57. Regarding the filling in of the Gowalia and Dhobi Talao Tanks.
58. Regarding certain drainage questions.
59. Regarding proposed schemes for the development of Bombay.
60. Regarding expenditure in connection with the renewal of road surfaces.
61. Regarding the appointment of Executive Engineer.

R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OFFICE,
Bombay, 21st February, 1911.

EUROPEAN GENERAL (ST. GEORGE'S) HOSPITAL. ENDOWMENT FUNDS, KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

A GENERAL MEETING of Subscribers to the above Funds, will be held at Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe Offices, on March 6th, 1911, at 6-15 P. M.

BUSINESS.

To consider the report of the Committee and to pass the accounts for the season 1909-1910.

L. H. SAVILE,
Honorary Secretary.

REPORTER

WANTED.—An experienced SHORT-HAND REPORTER for an English Daily; Permanent place for a really good man.

Address to Box 209, Post Office,
Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. RUSTOMJI DHANJIBHOY SETHNA, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by an order made on the 20th day of January, 1910, in Suit No. 44 of 1909 (wherein Daniel, Manoel Murzello and others, are the plaintiffs and Joseph Francis Murzello and others, are defendants), has contracted TO SELL to our client, the undermentioned property.

All persons having any right, title, interest or claim into or upon the said property or any part thereof, either by way of sale, mortgage, lease, gift inheritance, lien, easement, incumbrance or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writting to the Undersigned at their office, No. 25, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the same (if any) will be considered waived and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of Foras Freehold land or batty fields situate at Elphinstone Road, near the Elphinstone Road Railway Station, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 15,900 square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 18, 19, 40, 217, 410, New Nos. 11, 888, 12, 160, 11, 916, New Survey Nos. 1-9117, 1-1916 1-1918, 2-1922, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward G No. 3509 (1), and Street No. 973, and bounded on or towards the East by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, on or towards the West by the Toolsi Pipe Line, on or towards the South by a water passage, and on or towards the North by the property of F. Drego.—Dated this 21st day of February, 1911.

P. M. PLEADER,
For Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

WEDDING, BIRTHDAY

AND GENERAL
PRESENTATION ARTICLES
IN
ENDLESS VARIETY.

GOLD JEWELLERY,
SILVER WARE AND
ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE.
MAKING GOLD AND JEM SET
JEWELLERY A SPECIALITY.
PRICES EXTREMELY MODERATE!

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W. F. STUART MENTETH, M. I. E. E.,
Electrical Engineer, P. W. Dept.
21st February, 1911.

FOR SALE—MATHERAN.

[illegible] MOUNT [illegible]. The House is well furnished, and can be seen up to the 9th of March.

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F. D. STRANACK, Esqr.,
Bank of Burmah,
or to A. K. OLIVER, Esqr., Matheran.

FOR SALE.

THREE HICK HARGREAVES' 800 I. H. P. Horizontal Compound Condensing ENGINES, 100 lbs. pressure and one Lancashire Boiler 7' dia. by 30' long for 80 lbs. working pressure.

Also small CROSSLAND BOILERS and 40-hank long hand REELS.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER, Empress Mills, Nagpur.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO MATERIALS.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, Fort, the stock of Messrs. Kamran and Co.'s Photographers, consisting of new cameras 15 by 12 and 12 by 10 with Dalmeyer's lense complete, backgrounds dark room and other studio accessories and studio furniture, etc.

The above on view.

SALE ON SUNDAY, 26th FEBRUARY.

On SUNDAY, the 26th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the 3rd Victoria Cross Lane, Byculla, near the Byculla Station, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, glassware, crockeryware, best platedware, square dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner-waggon, drawingroom suit of sofas and chairs, lined silk, in 10 pieces, side and corner cabinets, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, ice-box, bedsteads, mirror door single and double almiras, clothes and gown presses, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, open carved chiffoniers and clothe press, jail, made cane chairs, ebonised cottage piano in good order, marble clock, marine time-pieces, fancy marble calender, clock showing phases of moon, Parian figures, phonograph, baba motor-car, cooking utensils, oil carpet, Tiger and panther skins beautifully set up, also a large collection of heads of buck, boar, deer, etc., the property of F. A. Murray, Esq, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd March, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at the Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, opposite Mr. Singani's Bungalow, the valuable and neat made French-polished teakwood and blackwood dining-room, drawing-room and bed-room furniture, ebonized upright grand cottage piano by Soundy and Co. engravings, strong built rubber-tyred victoria, showy brown Waler mare, set of harness, fowls, garden plants in tubs and pots, goat with kid, etc., the property of R. Lenhart, Esq., proceeded Home.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of the Right, Title and Interest of the insolvents Haji Oosman Ibrahim and others, in mortgaged land situate in the Village, Muncher, at Nigot Wadi, and in the Village Siwe, at Khed, near Poona.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of the abovenamed insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 3rd March, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, in Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the insolvents, in the following lands mortgaged to them for Rs. 925 due to them, by Narayen Bin Dharmajee, Govinda bin Dharmajee and others.

Particulars.—Garden lands called Hermulla bearing Survey Nos. 328, 96 and 34, admeasuring in all about 5 acres and 27 goonthas, situate at Nigotwadi, Muncher and at Siwe, Khed, Tookdi Poona, Sub-Tookdi, Ambegaum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1911.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND CONCERT

In aid of a NEW BUILDING FUND
FOR THE GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY,
WILL BE HELD IN THE
TOWN HALL,
TO-NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 9-30 P. M.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1 Violin Solo. Andante (from A Major Sonata)....Brahms.
Signor SAVINI, accompanied by Mrs. BEN HICK.
2 Songs ......(a) "L'Obstination." ......H de Fontenailles.
...... b "Myrra."......Clutsam.
Mr. N. B. MACBETH.
3 Song ...... "Goodbye."......Tosti.
Mrs. PARRY.
4 Piano Solo. Scherzo (C Minor)....Chopin.
Mrs. BEN HICK.
5 Songs ......(a) "Cavatina" (b) "When all was young" } (Faust) Gounod
6 Recitation. ....
Mrs. ACWORTH.

PART II.

7 Songs ......(a) "Si tu le voulais."......Tosti.
...... (b) "One morning, Oh so early?"......M. Diack.
Mrs. MACBETH.
8 Volin Solo..(a) "Le Cigne" ......Saint Saens.
...... (b) "Petite Berceuse." ......Del Valle.
9 Songs ......"Song of Thanksgiving" ...Frances Allitsen.
Capt. E. DRUMMOND.
10 Song........."Melisande in the Wood."...Alma Goetz
Mrs. PARRY.
11 Piano Solo, "Witch Dance." ......McDowell.
Mrs. BEN HICK.
12 Song........"Maire, my Girl"......G. Aitken.
Mr. N. B. MACBETH.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Accompanists, Mrs. MILLARD and Mrs. BEN HICK.
Schiedmayer Grand Piano kindly lent by Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.

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Under the direction of
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SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—9¼ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000, 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand (If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

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WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

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WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE of INDIAN, TIBETAN and BURMESE ANTIQUE BRASS and WOOD CARVENGS, JAPANESE BRONZE CHINA, etc.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of February, 1911, sell by Public Auction, to the highest bidder without reserve, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the property of a gentleman consisting of old Indian Brass pots, trays, teapots, kettles, Tibetan Cloisonne vases, bowls, brass bowls, a few pieces of old China, large Japanese gong; one Indian blackwood open carved large screen, one carved oval frame, brass inlaid chest, also bentwood sofa, rocking chair, aluminium utensils, picture frames, &c.

Also a small consignment of Japanese goods, consisting of ivory figures, metal figures, porcelain vases, Satsuma tea-pots, etc.

IMPORTANT to MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will, by order of Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji Davidas and Co., Solicitors, and on account and at the risk of the [illegible] concerned, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms at 21, Meadows Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of February, 1911, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), the following:—

1 very valuable necklace set with pearls, emeralds, rubies and diamonds.
1 armlet (or baju bandh) set with pearl emeralds, rubies and diamonds.
2 precious necklaces (or tulsi patia), set with emerald, rubies, diamond and pearls.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE of VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, situate at the Junction of the Abdul Rehman Street and at Janjikar Street otherwise known as "Cutlery Bazar," out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Jamsetji, Rustomji and Davidas, Attorneys for Mr. Ruttanji Bejonji Soonawalla, and on account and at the risk of the heir of the mortgagor Cassum Abdul Gunny, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 25th day of October, 1866, and further charge dated 17th day of November, 1869, SORABJEE CAWASJI, Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of March, 1911, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of suit and ground rent, land or ground, containing by admeasurement 148 square yards or thereabouts, together with all measuages, tenement Chawl or range of shops, or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Southern side of Janjikar Street, near Juma Masjid and at the junction of Janjikar Street and Abdul Rehman Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1455, 1456, and New No. 7311, Old Survey No. 1047, 1048 and New Survey No. 1991, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under Nos. 5 and 31 and now under B Ward No. 38, Ward No. and Street No. 147-51 and 175-89, and bounded as follows, i. e.:—on or towards the east partly by the house of Ahmed Esmail Habib Cadoo and partly by the passage of sweepers, on or towards the west by the Rangari Moholla or Syed Abdul Rahma Street, on or towards the north by the Sheik Alli Janjiker, Street, and on or towards the South by the house of Memon Huseintulla Rahimtulla Ahmed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Davidas, Solicitors for the Attorneys at their office No. 5, Bell Lane Street Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, at Ardeshir Dady Street and Islampura, near Gol Pitha.

Suit No. 843 of 1910.

Ayshabai......Plaintiff
vs.
Rabiabai and another......Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. J. R. Patell and Co., Attorneys for Bai Rabiabai and Bai Halimabai daughters of Mahomed Adam and Mr. Haji Sidick Haji Sumar, the Joint Receivers appointed by the Consent Decree dated the 29th day of September 1910, and made in the above Suit, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of February, 1911, at 4 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following landed properties, viz:—

Firstly:—All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent land with the messuage tenement and buildings standing thereon situate lying and being at Ardeshir Dadi Street without the Fort in the town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by recent admeasurement 158 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 12, 12 and 13, Collector's New Nos. 11215, 11216, 11217, Old Survey Nos. 1/590, 2/590 and 591, New Survey Nos. 5374, 5373 and 5372 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Wards Nos. 6712-6714, Street Nos. 69/71/73 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by the Ardeshir Dady Street, on or towards the North by the property of Tulsi Ebrahim Bhangi and on or towards the South by the property of Mamooji Sarafalli.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent land with the messuage, tenement and building standing thereon situate lying and being between Ardeshir Dady Street and Islampura without the Fort in the town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by recent admeasurement 146 6/9 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, Collector's New Nos. 11279, 11280, and A/11280, Old Survey Nos. 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 1/650, New Survey Nos. 5360, 5359, 5358, 2/5358 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward Nos. 6728-6731, Street Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a gully and beyond that by the property of Alli Mahomed Jalal Gowali, on or towards the West by a public passage, on or towards the North by the property of Borah Shamsudin Babooji and on or towards the South by the property of Borah Abdul Kadar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. J. R. Patell and Co., Attorneys for the Receivers, at their office in Sidick Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, where the plans can also been seen, or to the undersigned.

Printed copies of the particulars and conditions of sale can be had from the Solicitors or from the Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd Inst., at 3 p.m. S.T.

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 5-6, 857-861 and 7, case Nos. 366, 301 Chinch Bunder Cross Road and Jail Road East (Opposite Jail).

Also at 4-30 p.m. S.T.

Building Street No. 64-70, Case No. 188-188A., Carnac Road (Opposite Gocooldass Tejpal Hospital).

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1911.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COIR MATTING.

ON SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p. m., (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of Messrs. William Goodacre and Sons, Ltd., and on account and risk of R. Sulleman Ismail.

58 bundles containing 52 dozen coir mats and 49 rolls of coir matting.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

On account of the underwriters—4 bundles of carpet.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF S.S. "SAIFI."

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the Agents, Bombay Hirzaz Steam Navigation Co., India, Ltd. The s.s. Saifa, formerly called Xema, she was built by Palmers Co., Newcastle, in 1873, gross tonnage 1173, registered tonnage 502, length 257ft., breadth 34ft. 5 inches, depth 15ft. 6 inches and one set triple expansion, 3 cylinders engine of 200 H. P.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 28 instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pawai Road, the Ridge, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood also carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, dining table, arm and without armchairs, large mirror, back sideboard and dumb waiters, drawing-room sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, wall and table lamps, one sweet-tone piano and pianola, rich carpets, rich engravings and oil paintings, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, teapoys, ice-box, utensils, etc. etc. The property of S. E. Greaves, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Esplanade Road, above Messrs. Treacher & Co., very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, fancy teapoys, mirror back, large side boards dinner wagons, rich carpets table hall wall and hanging lamps, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, artistic made cabinets, table and cabinet ornaments, Parian and Dresden figures, wall and table clocks, one cottage piano by Soundy, blackwood carved furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror door cloth and gown almirahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, ice-box, writing tables, copper utensils, etc. etc., the property of W. KNOWLES, Esq., General Manager, Treacher & Co. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CATCHING FISH, CUTTING GRASS, GATHERING COCOANUTS AND OYSTER SHELLS, etc., etc.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction in the Bombay Municipal Office, 2nd Floor. On THURSDAY, the 2nd March, at 2-30 p. m. (B.T.), the several rights for the period of one year from 31st March 1911 to 1st April 1912, of Executive Engineer's Department, viz.:—Catching fish, cutting grass, at different place, collecting cocoanuts, removing fruits, cultivating land gathering oyster shells in the channel between Mahim and Bandra fishing and planting shingodas in certain tanks at Mahim, Matunga, Sewree, Parbadevi, Sion and Gowaria village, etc.

For conditions of sale apply in the Municipal Office, or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT KAMATIPURA AND PAREL.

Under instructions from Mr. Jamnadas Goverdhandas, Executors of the last will and testament of Raghunandan Mohanlal deceased, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties, at the premises, and on the days and at the time mentioned below:—

Lot No. 1.

Property situate at Kamatipoora, 2nd Lane to be put up for sale by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 17th of March, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate without the Fort, in Kamatipura 2nd Street, which fronts on the north side thereof formerly and at present in the occupation of the tenants of Raghunandan Mohanlal assessed by the Municipality under E. Ward No. 1184, Street No. 140, and by the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 3446, and Collector's New No.10218, Old Survey No. 3025, and New Survey No. 5823, containing by admeasurement 42 2-9 sq. yards be the same a little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by the said Kamatipura 2nd Street, on or towards the east by the house of Mallari Halbatee, on or towards the south by the Kamatipura 1st Street, and on or towards the west by the vacant ground of Kanjee Morarjee.

Lot No. 2.

Property situate at Parel Gulangi Hill, to be put up for sale by Public Auction, on Saturday, the 18th of March, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Toka land with chawl and godown erected thereon, situate in Parel, near Wagheswari outside the Fort of Bombay, within the Registration Sub-District of Fort, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 64, Collector's New No. C, 14,205, New Survey No. 5-2425, and by the Municipality under F. Ward No. 1144 (2), Street No. 72 A. and F. Ward No. 1144 (3) and Street No. 72 B. containing by admeasurement 264 square yards or thereabouts fronting the said Gulangi Hill Road, on the north and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the North and East by the Gulangi Hill Road, on the South by the property of Jamsetji Nasserwanji Tata, and on the West by the vacant ground of Bramachari Ramchander.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Mr. Thakoredas A. Ghandhi, attorney for the executor, at his office, situate at 11 Hummum Street, Fort.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1911.

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All Dangers—Moral and Physical,

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English, Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati,

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MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, February 20.] [Bombay, February 21.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	80		3-16
3 do. Rentes ...	97 1-2	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	96 1-2	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Gov. Securities ...	64 3-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 3-16	1-8	
do. 2 months' hence ...	24 5-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York ...	52 3-8	1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25-29 1-2	1 1-2	
do. do. at Berlin ...	20-48	1-2	
do. do. New York ...	20-86 1-2	1-4	
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	3 1-2 p.c. 16th	since inst.	
do. Short London Bills 3 months' sight ...	3 3-16	1-8	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	2 7-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1-2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 3-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 1-8	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	2 3-8	un	chgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver.—China buying.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

COUNCIL BILLS:—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—

Transfers on Bombay... Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier good business done
Futures ...	Steady.
East Indian ...	Dull.
Manchester	Demand good
Total Sales] ...	12,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	3,000
Imports ...	8,000
Mid-Americans ...	7·19—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June
7·33	7·34	7·25	7·26
—06	—05	—06	—06

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
7·33	7·34	7·16	6·86	6·73
—05	—06	—06	—05	—04

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	12,000
Receipts at „ Last year ...	15,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	26,000
Exports to Continent ...	27,000
Spot Cotton—	14·10 unchgd

Futures—Month of March 13 86—08; Futures—Month of May 14·00—19 — Declined on unfavorable cables and unfavorable weather reports.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	14 1-2 unchgd
Futures—Month of March ...	14-02—11
Do. „ May ...	14-17—10
Closing Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Quiet.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi ... 36 unchgd
Do. Months—Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.
Red Karachi ... 35 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. ... 2,980,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... 33 3-4unchgd
Do. Months—Feb.-March.—Sellers—Quiet.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ... 33 1-4—1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 34 1-4
Do. Months—Feb.-March—Nearest—Value.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 46 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... 48 unchgd
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 41 3-4—1-8
Do. Months—April-May.—Sellers.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.
LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship ... 74 1-2—1-2
Do. Months—April-May.—Sellers.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet but steady.
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) ... 71—1 1-4
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 12 3-4+1-2
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 6—8—Value—Firm
METALS— £
Copper Braziers ... £67 1-4
Yellow Metal ... d 6
Standard Copper ex M 13 ... £ 55 3-16
FREIGHT—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 91
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) .. 12-8 1-4—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.
Tone—Quieter.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ...12 7 1-2—Nominal.
Months of Shipments ...Feb.-Mar.
Tone—Firm
German Beet-root 88 o/o ...9 8 1-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...March.
Tone—Less demand more offering
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ... ...14 0 3-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...Mar.-Aug.
Tone—Firmer.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...11 9 3-4—Value.
Months of Shipments ...March.
Tone—Firmer.
Java Sugar—Unchgd
General Tone—Firm, but only small business doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [21st February, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
3 Boxes Sovs...	Rs. 2,25,000	Freemantle	Mercantile Bank
1 Bundle Rs...	2,000	Busreh	National Bank
6 Bundles Rs.	12,000	Linga	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL ON 18TH AND 19TH FEB. 1911.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	101	113,863
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	145	168,415

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened firm at 1s 4 1-16d T. T., 1s 4 3-2d on Demand and 1s 4·9 32d for 3 months' Sight Credits. Private Bills are reported to have been placed at 1s 4 1-4d for 4th March, but the rate is now 1s 4 9-32d T. T. has been done at 1s 4 3-32d. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—
T. T. on London ...1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward..1s. 4 3-16d. May
Do. France...171 1-4 to 1-2
Do. Marks ... 139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight..130 3-4
Shanghai „ ...174
Japan „ ...149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened at 95 15-16 for Cash and the Settlement and has been quiet during the day closing at 95 13-16 buyers, and 95 7-8 sellers. A moderate business has been done.

We quote:—
Cash ... ...Rs. 95 13 0 } Buyers,
2nd March Settlement ... „ 95 13 0 }

BULLION:—

Bar Silver in London closed yesterday 1-8 higher for ready at 24 3-16 and 1-16 higher for delivery in two months, at 24 5-16. New York was 1-4 higher at 52 3-8. The local market opened at 61 1-8 ex-duty, but has steadied during the day, closing as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—
English Bar Gold ... ... Rs. 24 0 0
Australian „ ... ... „ 24 0 0
Sovereigns „ ... ... „ 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ... „ 61 6 0
„ 1st settlement ... „ 61 14 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The market opened quiet at yesterday evening's closing rates, good Broach being quoted Rs. 351. Exporters have been sellers, and at Colaba this afternoon, the price gave way to Rs. 349 after the Liverpool opener, and close a rupee lower. Business is now almost entirely confined to Broach. Quotations for other descriptions are nominally easier.

For ready cotton the enquiry by shippers has been limited and little business has been done. Mills also were buying only quietly.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M G Broach	...362	March
Good M G Broach	...348	„
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	...353	„
Fine M G Nagpur Kampti	...349	„
Fine M G Dam...gaum Pulgaon	...343	„
Fine M G Khamgaum Akola	...337	„
Fine M G Amraoti	...337	„
Fine M G Muttia	...320	„
F G M G Khandeish	...307-8	„
Fine M G Khandeish	...323	„
Fine M G Bengals	...310	„
F G H G Bengals	...386	„
Good Westerns H G	...347	April-May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...355	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

Opening Tone	... ...	Dull
Estimated Sales	... ...	8,000 bales
Total Imports	... ...	39,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
7·30	7·31	7·32	7·33
—3	—3	—3	—3

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
7·33	7·31	7·13	6·83	6·71
—3	—3	—3	—3	—2

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is again easier and prices have given way.
We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs 12 6 0 B. T.
April-May ... ... „ 12 14 0 B. T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is dull. We quote:—
Brown Delhi or Cawnpore Apr-May Rs. 7 2 0 B. T.
Cawnpore ready.. „ 6 8 0 B. T.
Yellow „ „ ... „ 7 4 0 „
„ Guzerat „ ... „ 7 13 0 „

GINGELLYSEED:—
The market is easier. Little doing. We quote:—
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 51 8 0
Mimbara ... „ 52 8 0
Yellow Hinganghat ... „ 57 0 0
Red Khandwa ... „ 51 0 0
Black Kutni ... „ 45 0 0

POPPYSEED:—Firm
We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 10 12 0 B. T.
April-May ... Rs. 10 12 0 „
Tone—Easier.

CASTORSEED:—
We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 35 8 0
April-May ... „ 35 12 0
Tone—Quiet.

COTTONSEED—
We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 25 8 0 to Rs 26
Tone—Firm

GROUNDNUTS:—
We quote:—
April-May ....Rs. 44 0 0
Tone—Easier.

WHEAT:—
We quote:—
White Delhi Apl.-May... 5 0 0 B T.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,590
Bank of Burma	130
Bank of India	62X.D.
Eastern Bank	70
Indian Specie	50 1-2 XD

MILLS.

David	370
Manockji Petit	2,625

PRESS.

Indian Cotton	132 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	120
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	166 1-2 XD
Bombay Steam Navigation Pref ...	285
Colaba Land and Mill	1,100
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16
Tata I. & S. Co. Ld. Ordy ...	41
Do do Def... ..	78

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej	616 1-4
Tapti-Valley	488 3-4

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Saturday:—

Cotton	10,921	bales.
Wheat	25,209	cwts.
Linseed	28,858	„
Rapeseed	6,226	„
Gingellyseed	15,152	„
Poppyseed	22	„
Groundnuts..	17,220	„
Castorseed	7,183	„
Rice	8,849	„
Myrabollams.	10,223	„
Cottonseed	32,950	„
Mowraseed	46	„
Gram	4,539	„
Joowar	328	„
Maize	2,755	„

SHIPMENTS OF GOLD.

PORT SAID, FEB. 21st 1911.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Bohemia" has shipped gold to the value of £300,000 for India.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL A. K. LESLIE, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 22nd February.

91. Parades.—Wednesday 22nd instant.

No. 1 Company, Fire discipline on the 6" B L C Guns at 7-15 a m; No 2 Company, Company drill. Evening parade No 2 company fire discipline on 6" B L C Guns No 1 company, company drill.

92. Practice.—Sunday 28th instant.

Nos 1 and 2 Companies will parade at 9 30 a m for Service Company practice, for inspection of the I C D in India. Each company will fire a series of 16 rounds (8 rounds per gun) B C of the company first to fire will report his battery ready for action by 10 a m

93. Inspection—Nos 1 and 2 Companies (including reservists) will parade at 2 p m for inspection by the G C C Bombay Brigade.

Dress:—Drill order with arms.

Para 102 A R I Vol IX States as follows:—Every members of the Corps, including reservists residing at the place of inspection, must be present at the annual inspection or his absence therefrom accounted for to the inspecting officer, Absence on account of sickness must be supported by a medical certificate.

94. Duties—Orderly Officer for to-morrow Lieut Soverby. Next for duty for to-morrow Lieut Graham Rce Orderly Sergeant for to-morrow Sergeant Clarke. Next for duty for to-morow Sergeant Graveston.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

The monument of Queen Victoria which is being erected in front of Buckingham Palace is nearly completed, and the date of the opening ceremony will shortly be announced. It is expected that the ceremony will be performed by the King.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as, for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BLORE—February 21, at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, Sidney Frewster Blore, aged 24, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

EVANS—February 13, at Dharmsala, the wife of Captain W. J. Evans, 1st (K. G. O). Gurkha Rifles, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, annual meeting, Graham's Building, 3 p. m.
Bombay Extra Races.
Bombay Standing Committee, 1-20 p. m.
Royal Alfred Sailors' Home Society, annual general metting, 6-15 p. m.
Yacht Club Regatta.
Concert and Dance, St. Peter's High School, Mazagon, 6-15 p. m.
B. B. R. A. Society: General meeting, Society's Rooms, Town Hall, 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)
Concert at the Town Hall in aid of the Building Fund of the Girls' Friendly Society, 9-30 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m. Special attraction, A Lion Hunt in South Africa.
Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a.m.; Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p.m.

Maxim: "Work without method is like shot without powder—there is nothing to drive it home."—"Adelaide Register."

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt," with the English Mails of the 10th instant, which left Aden at 2 p.m., on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Arabia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m., on Saturday.

PICTURE "KIRTAN."—By the children of Holy Cross Mission in St. Peter's Boys 'School on Friday, February 24th at 8-30 p.m. Admission Ans. 8.

BOMBAY MORTALITY RETURNS.—The total number of plague cases reported for the 24 hours ending at 6 a.m., on Tuesday, were, attacks 24, deaths 19, as compared with 10 and 11 same date last year. The total mortality from all causes was 126 against 91 same date last year.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF COCAINE.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston Chief Presidency Magistrate fined Mahomed Hussaine, a Mahomedan, Rs. 15 for possessing seven grains of cocaine without a license from the Collector of Bombay.

A PUBLIC LECTURE.—Under the auspices of the Young Theists' Union, Mr. K. Natarajan, B.A., Editor of the "Indian Social Reformer," will deliver a public lecture to-day at 6-30 p.m., in the hall of the Prarthana Mandir, on "Problems of Life." Mr. V. R. Shinde, B.A., will preside. All who understand English are cordially invited to attend.

ALLAHABAD EXHIBITION.—Besides securing the Grand-Prix, the highest possible award, in the open competition for Sporting Requisites at the recent Japan British Exhibition in London, Messrs. Ganda Singh Uberoi and Co. of the Punjab Sports Works, Sialkot City, have just been awarded the Gold Medal at the United Provinces Exhibition, Allahabad. This makes a grand total of twenty-two awards in twenty-two years.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, yesterday, held an inquest touching the death of Gaji Binda, a Purdeshi residing in Parel. The deceased, it appears, attempted on Sunday night to get into a railway carriage after the train had started. He lost his footing and fell down. His legs were entangled in the wheels near the axle box. The train was stopped and the carriage was lifted to take him from under the wheels. He was removed to the hospital where he succumbed to the injuries. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B.B.& C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, this evening:—

March..............Boys Be Prepared ......Rubens
Valse ....Acclamations ....Waldteufel
Bolero..............Le Muletier ....Southworth
Selection..........Stephen Adams Songs..Godfrey
Song ....Violets ....Wright
Selection ....The Seasons Plums......Williams
Characteristic ...The Uhlan's Call ......Eilenberg

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the 96th Berar Regiment Infantry by kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Lane and Officers this evening:—

Overture ...The Barber of Seville ......Rossini
Selection...Spanish War Songs ....M Retford
Waltz ......Dollar Princess ....Leo Fall
Patrol ......Turkish ....Th. Michaelis
Serenade ...Aboo Tabah ....T. W. Thurban
Selection ...Reminiscences of all Nations Godfrey
Morceau ...Les Cloches de St. Malo.. Shipley Dongas

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regt., will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6 p m. this evening:—

March...................Florentiner............Julius Fucik
Valse ....Chocolate Soldier ...Straus
Selection................Faust ....Gounod
Japanese Romance...Poppies ....Moret
Valse ....A Waltz Dream ......Straus
Selection................Il Trovatore No. 2...Verdi
Sketch...................Ireland for Ever ...Myddleton
Selection................The Dollar Princess.Fall

BAND AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3p.m. this evening:—

March.......................Unter die Soldaten..Fahrbach
Coro, Marcia ed Aria......Il Pirata ....Bellini
{ A. Serenade (Bell Solo)...The Belfry ....Howgill
{ B. Egyptian Serenade ...Amina ....Lincke
Selection ....The Mikado..........Sullivan
Valse ....The Old Belfry ...Phelps
{ A. Characto. Patrol ......The BabyParade...Pryor
{ B. Polka (Cornet Duett).TheFriendly RivalsGodfrey
Selection........................TheSpring ChickenCaryll & Monckton

DEPARTURE OF THE DONGOLA.

The transport Dongola, Commander C. S. Daniel, sails to-day for South ampton calling at Aden, Malta and Plymouth. She carries 1st Lincolnshire Regiment; 1st Northampton Regiment and drafts of various regiments, consisting of 57 officers, 21 ladies and 14 children; 21 warrant officers, 17 women and 31 children; 1,890 men, 75 women and 156 children, 18 men, 9 women and 11 children (invalids), 17 prisoners and 2 insanes.

Turkey and Bulgaria have agreed to a provisional tariff arrangement for a year. The two countries will negotiate for a tariff treaty in April. [illegible]

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

THE JAIRAJBHOY ESTATE.

Trustees and Beneficiaries Sued.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman resumed the hearing of the suit brought by Cassambhoy Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy against Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Bart., and seventeen others in respect of his father's estate praying for a declaration whether or no the indenture of January 1886, and the trusts therein contained a valid disposition of the properties mentioned therein; also that if the indentures and trusts should be held valid, the defective execution of the deed in the plaint referred to might be aided by the Court and the provisions of the deed might be declared valid and binding as a variation of the indenture and for a declaration that he was now absolutely entitled to all the properties comprised in the indenture subject to the right of the sixth, seventh and eighth defendants.

Mr. Inverarity, in continuing his address, argued the question of law involved in the case and said that in cases of defective execution, infant was one of the favoured classes for being aided. His client, counsel said, was an infant when the second deed was intended to be executed. Counsel then cited a large number of cases from the English reports and said that the gist of all those rulings was that the established principle was that a child was one of the favoured classes and that all that they had to do was to satisfy the Court that the settler had expressed his intention to exercise the power reserved to him but that he was prevented to exercise that power by either an accident or by an act of God. In this case the probabilities were in favour of exercising the power, because otherwise the son would be left altogether unprovided. It did not matter in what terms the intention was expressed. He would, therefore, ask the Court to hold that the second deed was the real trust-deed of Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy.

Counsel then came to the question of law relating to the wills and said that it was no doubt true in cases where the Indian Succession Act applied that no person could revoke a will unless certain formalities were observed. Now Jairajbhoy was a Mahomedan for making a will and a Hindu for revoking the will.

Mr. Justice Beaman—Mr. Justice Russell described him as a live Mahomedan and a dead Hindu.

Mr. Inverarity—He is also a live Hindu for revoking a will.

Continuing counsel said that it was not obligatory on Jairajbhoy to observe these formalities. Bearing in mind counsel went on to say that a Mahomedan could make an oral will they had to see what the English law was with reference to making wills prior to 1838 and counsel submitted that a Mahomedan was in the same position as a person in England prior to 1838 and that the old English cases applied and he proposed that any intention declaring how property should be disposed of after one's death was to be treated as a will. Counsel said that the old English law was applied by the Privy Council to cases of Hindu wills and the principle was the same with regard to making wills.

Counsel then cited cases in support of his proposition.

While he was citing the cases, the gun practice that was being carried on the sea-side near the High Court created great noise interfering with the work of the Court, and his Lordship had to remark that owing to the great din he could not follow what Mr. Inverarity read.

Mr. Inverarity said that he would take the firing as an applause, but he was sorry his Lordship could not follow what he read. He was, however, informed that this would go on till 2 p.m., and he, therefore, suggested that the Court should then rise and reassemble at 3 p.m.

This was agreed upon by all the parties and the Court rose.

On the Court re-assembling at 3 p.m., Mr. Inverarity continuing his remarks, cited a case in the Bombay High Court Reports pp. 77 and said that the case clearly showed that the Hindus and Mahomedans were to be governed by their own law and usages and that they were expressly exempted from the provisions of the statute of frauds. The result was that a Mahomedan in making or revoking a will was not subject to any statutory provisions requiring him to observe any formalities and he could make or revoke a will by satisfying the Court that he intended to do so.

In answer to his Lordship, counsel said that his client was not contending that the property was ancestral. Counsel was sorry that point was not raised.

Counsel then cited the cases he relied on, on this point and said that the importance of showing that the will of 1881 was revoked was that Khanoobai could not then contend that her husband took the property under that will. Counsel then submitted that the execution of the deed of 1886 was also a revocation of the will of 1881, and he cited an authority in support of that contention also. He also contended that the birth of a child with other circumstances would be sufficient to revoke the will of a married man.

The suit is proceeding.

Mr. Gadgil then addressed the Court and had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Post Office Case.

AT the fifteenth sitting of the First Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell and a common jury resumed the hearing of the case in which Sadashiv Mahadeo Ranade, Anant Bhagwant Dastane, Janardhan Narsinha Thatte and Dattatriya Khanderao Satve stood charged with forgery, cheating and abetment thereof in respect of three money-orders of the collective value of Rs. 1,135.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar and Mr. M. F. Nicholson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor and Superintendent Sullivan of the C. I. D., conducted the prosecution; the first two accused were undefended; the third and fourth accused were defended by Mr. Gadgil and Mr. Rangnekar respectively.

Evidence over, the accused were asked if they wished to make any statements and they answered in the negative.

Mr. Velinkar then summed up the case for the Crown.

TRANSFERRED TO LONG CAUSES.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar disposed of the following among other short causes: the suit was brought by Ghanshamdass Mirzawall against Dhanukaram Bansidhar.

Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoolla appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. J. D. Inverarity was for the defendant.

Mr. Inverarity said that his client had filed a written statement and he asked for the transfer of this suit to the long cause list. He admitted that his client had a sealed box containing ornaments deposited by the plaintiff's father and he was always ready and willing to hand it over to the party who could give him a valid discharge. The ornaments were given to his client at Ramgudh and he was bound to hand over the same at Ramgudh and not at Bombay. He also added that one Saraswatibai was a necessary party to the suit.

Mr. Jafferbhoy said that the written statement was filed with the object of harassing the plaintiff.

After some discussion, his Lordship transferred the suit to the long cause list and fixed an early date for the hearing of the same.

LAKHMIDASS MILLS SUIT.

IN the Lakmidass Mills debenture suit, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Raikes on behalf of the seventh defendant, proposed the following terms: (1) Out of the funds in the hands of the trustees and their agents Rs. 60,000 should be set apart for liquidation costs and commission of the liquidators that might be allowed by the Court; (2) the claim of the Indian Specie Bank be paid in full; (3) from the balance, the cost of all parties to be provided, those of the trustees being between attorney and client; (4) the balance then to be divided among the holders of the 1,513 debentures in proportion to their shares.

To this all the parties, except the receiver of Dwarkadass' estate, agreed.

The matter was then adjourned till Thursday.

CLAIM ON COTTON TRANSACTIONS.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar disposed of the suit brought by Messrs. Khetsidass Lukhminarayan against Narotam Gordhandass and another to recover Rs. 26,925 with interest and costs.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Malvi, Hiralal and Mody, appeared for the plaintiffs; the defendants did not appear.

The plaintiff stated that the father of the defendants and the defendants formed a joint and undivided family. The father carried on business in Bombay as a merchant till his death in 1904, after which the defendants who were his heirs carried on the same business. The plaintiff's firm at the request of the firm acted as the 'pucca adatias' and shroffs for the defendants' firm for the purchase and sale of cotton and linseed for forward delivery. In respect of all these transactions a sum of Rs. 26,925 had become payable by the defendants.

After recording evidence, his Lordship passed a decree for the amount claimed with interest and costs against the joint family property.

POLICE COURTS.

SUSPECTED DESERTERS.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate Alfred Willougby and Thomas Brown were charged yesterday with being deserters from the Army and Navy; or being absent from the Indian Marine Service without leave. The accused were strangers and could not account for their being in Bombay. Willoughby said he came as a stowaway in a ship. Edmond Browm said he was a sailor. The magistrate remanded them in jail for four days to enable the police to make further inquiries.

THEFT OF BOOKS.

YESTERDAY at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Dhondu Govind, a Hindu servant in the Seva Sadan, Grant Road, was charged with theft in respect of books valued at Rs. 250, the property of the Institution. On the first occation the accused stole books worth about Rs. 50 and sold them to a dealer of second-hand books. On another occasion he stole books valued at Rs. 100 and offered them for sale to the same book-seller who becoming suspicious handed him over to the police. The latter after inquiries charged him before the Magistrate.

The accused, who had been previously convicted four times was sentenced to ten months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Back-Bay Reclamation.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Orr, Chairman of the Board presiding.

The Board resumed consideration of the letter from Messrs. Wolfe, Barry and Co., regarding the Colaba Reclamation Scheme and resolved to reply to them that the Trustees regretted they could not accept the offer.

The Trustees next considered a letter from the Secretary to Government in the General Department forwarding a copy of the letter from Sir J. Wolfe, Barry and Co., together with a copy of the answer given to the Hon'ble Sir H. E. E. Proctor on the subject of the reclamation in Back Bay.

The letter ran as follows.

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 26th July 1910 relative to projects for reclaming the leed of the sea at Colaba. You state that the Trustees intend to carry out reclamation in Back-Bay as soon as they can find a contractor to undertake the work on his own Capital on reasonable terms and a request is made that Government will assist them to make an early start in their negotiations by supplying them with informaly containd in paragraph 7.

In reply I am to inform you that the Governor in Council has given further anxious consideration to the whole subject in the desire that no further obstacles should be allowed to stand in the way of work being begun at an early date. He has come to the conclusion that the whole reclamation, in Back-Bay inclusive bath of the portion at present vested in the Trust and of the portion not so vested must be carried out as one scheme and that it is essential that control should not be divided, Government are prepared if the Trust agree to carry out the whole scheme and to pay to the Trust from year to year a share of the nett profit that may actually accrue on the whole project calculated on the proportion on which the vested area bears to the whole area of the scheme. A separate account of the whole scheme would be kept for the purpose.

I am to add that in laying out the reclaimed area Government would endeavour to preserve so far as may be the annuities of the Trust's reclamation known as Cuff Parade. It also occurs to Government that once the reclamation is completed the best plan might be to hand the whole area over to the Trust for treatment as a special scheme subject to the general control of Government especially with regard to the terms on which plots are leased and to the condition that there should be no variation in the sanctioned plan.

I am to enquire whether the Trust are prepared to accept the above proposal.

It was resolved to inform Government that the Trustees accepted the proposal contained in the letter.

THE LATE MR. WOOD.

Largely Attended Funeral.

The funeral of Mr. A. L. M. S. Wood, Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay who died on Sunday evening at Hotel Majestic, took place on Monday afternoon and was largely attended. Among those present were the Hon'ble Mr. Lamb, the Hon'ble Mr. Morison, the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Orr, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the Hon'ble Mr. Carmichael, Mr. J. E. D. Hotson, Mr. W. W. Drew, Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, Mr. E. D. Haig, Mr. E. L. Sale, Mr. R. D. Bell, Mr. E. M. Proes, Mr. S. D. Smith, Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy Mr. Hormusji Bhimadinmalla, Colonel Adams, Mr. R. E. A. Elliott, Mr. H. G. Bulkley and others.

Amongst those who sent the wreathes were Mr. Bulkley, who was the Principal mourner and represented Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Proes, Mr. Lambert, Mr. Elliott, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Officers Salt Department and Office Staff of the Collector of Salt Revenue.

CHALLENGE TO NICOLA.

Nicola, who is playing to crowded houses at The Empire Theatre, Bombay, issued a broad challenge to escape from any and everything known as restraint. Several most unusual challenges have already been sent to Nicola and a great many of them will be accepted; The first one comes from the firm of Leach and Weborny. These enterprising gentlemen have constructed a large and very strong-looking packing case in which they have asked permission to nail Nicola. Nicola not only accepts their challenge, but makes an announcement that they may use any method they choose to fasten him in, and he will not consider the test a success if he does not escape from the box without leaving it intact—in other words he proposes to escape from the box without injuring it in any way and will leave the box in exactly the same condition as when they finish nailing it up. If he escapes successfully—which we have no reason to doubt—the explanation of where he get out will remain a secret, as the box will be placed on exhibition after the test for examination, and anyone disovering his method will no doubt have to be more clever than the ordinary. The packing-case test will be presented upon the stage of The Empire Teatre to-night and it should attract another overflowing house.

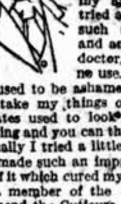
A manuscript of the Gospels dating from the year 995 A. D. has been discovered at the Imperial Public Library in St Petersburg. It originally came from the collection of the ancient Kings of Georgia, and was one of their most precious treasures. It is on parchment in excellent preservation and richly illuminated.

ITCHING WAS SOMETHING TERRIBLE

Felt as if He Could Tear Leg Off. Could Not Sleep. Would Wake Up and Find Knee Covered with Blood from Awful Scratching. All Sorts of Ointments Failed.

Cuticura Ointment Cured Completely.

"I have been affected on my knee for about two years with what the doctor called eczema, caused by varicose veins.



I suffered most when I got warm in bed. Then the itching was something terrible. I felt as if I could tear my leg off, and I could not sleep. Often I would wake up and find my knee covered with blood through my awful scratching. I tried all sorts of ointments such as ——, —— and an ointment from my doctor, but it was all of no use. They did no good and I used to be ashamed of myself when I would take my things off to play football. My mates used to look at me itching and scratching and you can think how I felt.

"Finally I tried a little Cuticura Ointment which made such an improvement that I got a box of it which cured my trouble completely. I am a member of the —— Club, and I recommend the Cuticura Remedies to all the clubs I play against for all skin troubles." (Signed) L. Murray, 24, Buxton St., Pendleton, nr. Manchester, Lancs., Eng., May 21, 1910.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment afford the most economical treatment known for affections of the skin and scalp. A single tablet of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Post-free, 32-page Cuticura Book on treatment of the skin.

THE GREAT NERVE REMEDY.



PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

Quiets the Nerves, gives Refreshing Sleep to the Nervous and Overworked. Restores Health, Vigor and Vitality. For Sleeplessness, Hypochondria, Meloncholia, Nervous Headache, Nervous Indigestion, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Failing Memory, Nightmare, Heart Weakness, Nervous Prostration and other similar diseases resulting from a weakened condition of the Nervous System.

They are not a stimulant but a nerve builder, a most valuable and effective combination of harmless nerve restoring remedies known to medical science. Absolutely harmless, yet quick in their action. They assist nature in rebuilding the nerves, and do it in a natural way, not causing the nerves to feel stimulated only while they are being taken, as do some nerve medicines, but gradually restoring the entire nervous system to a perfectly healthy condition.

Read the following evidence:—

Mr. C. S. REDDI, Chittoor, writes:—Your bottle of Prof. James' E. T. Pearls, I call them gems: they did me immense good so please send another big bottle by V. P. P.

Mr. FELIX D. COELHO, Bela Vista, Calicut, writes:—I am glad to inform you that your famous Prof. James' E. T. Pearls proved a boon in my case. They are Pearls as you call them and not pills Please send another two bottles by V. P. P.

S. Sgt. J. ELDER, S. T. C., Nowshera, Punjab writes:—That the Pearls are giving excellent results Please send another four bottles as early as possible

Price Rs. 2 per Bottle of 40 Pills.

Rs. 1-14-0 per bottle of 25

Pills, V. P. charge extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 150, Jooma Musjid, Bombay.

THE "FULLER" ELECTRIC GEYSER

gives an instantaneous supply of HOT WATER for Baths, Lavatories, &c.

MOTOR MAGNETOS "FULLER"

MOTOR ACCESSORIES "FULLER"

Accumulators, Batteries, Coils, Dry Cells, &c.

"FULLER" Charging Set. Automatic in Action and Absolutely Reliable.

You connect the Accumulator at night.



It is fully charged in the morning.

Insist on "FULLER," the British make.

Sole Agent, India:—D. R. DADY,

Church Gate St., and 5, Waterloo Mansions, Bombay.





TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS



Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1/- Tins (English Price). Sold everywhere. For Free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

INSTANT RELIEF.

Agents:—H. TREACHER & Co.,

Bombay & Poona.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Laristan, 2,269 tons, Captain E Senior, arrived here on Monday evening with ballast from Barry which port she left on January 13.

The steamer Fernmoor, 1,992 tons, Captain J A S Adams, arrived here yesterday from North Shields with ballast leaving that port on January 12.

The steamer Rosslyn, 2,395 tons, Captain J Fishley, arrived here yesterday with ballast from Alexandria which port she left on February 4.

The B I S N Co's Steamer Waroonga, 1,609 tons, Captain J Bamber arrived here yesterday from Bushire via Karachi and Coast ports with a general cargo, and passengers. She left Bushire on February 8 and among the passengers were.—Major General and Mrs Dowal, Dr A Connor, Mr Barrett, and three Arab gentlemen, the rest were 126 deck passengers.

The steamer Lamington, 2,282 tons, Captain J McPhail, sailed yesterday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Woodbridge, 2,331 tons, Captain E Larkin, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The steamer Quirimba, 4,937 tons, Captain W B Smith, sailed yesterday for Galle, for order with ballast.

The B & P S N Coy's steamer Homayun, 2,154 tons, Captain T L Molony, arrived here yesterday from Jedah, 9th February, with 818 pilgrims.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Hyacinth......Capt J D Dick R N...Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast......Lt Comdr Hon R O B Bridgeman Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx ......Comdr J Harvey R N......Special Service Steamer
R I M S Elphinstone ....Lt Comdr A St C Bowden R I Marine
R I M S General Brackenbury ......Lt Comdr Robinson Target Towing Steamer
Dongola ....Capt C S Daniel ....Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 21.

Annie ....2445 Seeberg...Liverpool W & A G & Co
Delhi ....4783 Bradshaw ...P Gulf......P & O Co
Fultala ....2702 Beddeck ... ..N F......M M & & Co
Grangewood ...2193 Hatswell...........T Morrison & Co
Gymeric ....2558 Williams ....E Tajbhoy
Hoseinee .... 993 Hughes ....B & P S N Co
Lalpoora........ 2124 Kilner......P Gulf ......M M & Co
Lamington ....2283 McPhail ....W & A G & Co
Nairn ....3627 Lassen ....Killick Nixon & Co
Najimi ....2522 Pigot ....B & P S N & Co
Ness ....1902 Wickman...Liverpool...W&AG&Co
Oceana ....3507 Andrews..................P & O S N Co
Pentakota ......2209 Cole ....M Mackenzie & Co
Persia ....4198 Haughton...London...25-3 P&OCo
Persiana ....2616 Garrett.......................M M & Co
Pundua ....2126 Elton...Zanzibar ....M M & Co
Querimba ....4937 Smith ....M M & Co
Saifi ....502 Baldwin ....B & P S N Co
Suradi..............3400 Atton ...Busreh ...24-2...M M & Co
Umta ....3402 Phillips ....M M & Co
Warora............2564 Mande ...N F...N F...M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Mombasa...2786 Gray...Marseilles28-2W & A G&Co
2 Elysia ....3994 Haig ...Liverpool......25-2...... W & A Graham & Co
3 Laristan...2269 Senior ....Marseilles ......28-2 Ralli Brothers
4 Heathdene...2278 Gippet...Trieste...1-3 T M & Co
5 Imani..........2979 Penbertty ......Dunkirk......28-2 K Nixon & Co
6 Culna ....3963 Farquharson ...Antwerp......25-2 M M & Co
7 Koerber.........3164 Foresti......Trieste ......1 3... A L S N Co
8 Austria...4571 Raicich ...Kobe ...24-2 A L S N Co
9 Fangturm....3114 Tileman.........Karachi ......25-2 W & A Graham & Co
10 & 11 Delhi...4754 Bradshaw ......Shanghai......15-3 P & O S N Co
13 Arabia ...4167 Palmer ...London ...25-2 P & O Co
14 Dwarka ...759 Moxon ...Busreh ...23-2 M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 21.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents.
A Bombay Maru...3398 Teranaka......Kobe ......25 2... N Y Kaisha
B Hindoo.............3156 Groves......Hull via Karachi... 27-2...J Finlay & Co Ld
D & E Ripley......2508 Hoskey......Rotterdam......28-2 W & A Graham & Co
G Hoseinee ...994 Hughes ....B S Ports......26-2 B & P S N Co
K Castlemoor......2404 Angus ....Antwerp.........1-3 W & A Graham & Co
N Walhalla...2501 Krubbe...Liverpool 1-3 W & AG&Co
O Woodbridge ...2331 Larkin...........Dunkirk......21-2 W & A Graham & Co
P Corinthic...2355 Woodhead Hull 1-3 W & A G & Co
Q Annie...2445 Eveby...Antwerp...4-3...W & A G & Co

H W P D

Bahadur...329 Ahmed...Mangalore...24-2 BoSN Co Ld
Netravati...693 ...Fakeera ...Repairing ...Bo S N Co Ld
Sarasvati...443 Ebrahim...Karachi...21-2 Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani ...552 Hoosein ...B Inager ...22-2 Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Devanha ...4785 Powell Shanghai...1-3...P & O S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
20	Laristan	Senior	Barry, Jan 13
21	Rosslyn	Fishley	Alexandria, Feb 4
	Waroonga	Bamber	Bushire, Feb 8
	Fermoor	Adams	N Shields Jan 12
	Homayun	Molony	Jedah, Feb 9

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
21	Woodbridge	Larkin	Dunkirk
	Querimba	Smith	Galle
	Lamington	McPhail	Karachi

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Hoseinee, for Jeddah.
" Fultala, for Calcutta &c.
" Rosslyn, for Liverpool &c.
" Fernmoor, for Liverpool &c.
" Laristan, for Marseilles.
" Waroonga, for Persian Gulf &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, left Liverpool for Bombay on the morning of the 19th instant.

The P & O S N Co's steamer Delta, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the evening of the 19th instant.

The British India steamer Colaba, left Marseilles [redacted] on the evening of the 19th instant. [redacted] s, left Suez on [redacted] rom Bombay [redacted] nt, at 9 a.m. [redacted] ittimi steamer [redacted] Penang and [redacted] steamer R. [redacted] t instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 22nd February.

155. Musketry—The Ranges at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing as follows:—
Thursday 23rd—Parts I and II any Company.
Friday 24th—All parts any Company.
Saturday 25th—All parts any Company.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

156. Parades.—Parades will be held on the Oval on Mondays and Thursdays at 6-30 p.m. until further orders for Recruits, Reservists and members requiring parades for efficiency and also at Head-Quarters on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 6-30 p.m.

157. Parade.—The Battalion will parade at Santa Cruz on Saturday next, the 25th instant at 5-40 p.m.
Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform with helmets.
They will bivouac at Santa Cruz for the night under service conditions and return to Bombay on Sunday evening. Each man must bring a blanket and warm coat, tin plate, basin or mug, knife, fork, spoon and washing materials. These must all be rolled up in the blanket which should be well secured in a bundle and labelled with the man's name, Coy. and Corps. Members should proceed by the train leaving Colaba at 5 p.m.

158. Ambulance.—The undermentioned team will represent the Corps at the St John Ambulance Competition, Allahabad, and will proceed by the train leaving Victoria Terminus at 9-15 p.m. Wednesday 22nd instant.
Cr Sergt A D'Silva. Sergt W B Sell. Corpl F Menezes. Vol E L Brown. Vol S Kishander. Vol H Grove.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

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AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	4 12 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 8 0	per two tins.
125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

. All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 22nd, Feb. 1911.

THE OUTLOOK IN CHINA.

DURING the last few days of January, a scheme was drawn up in Peking for the constitutional acceleration rendered necessary by the decision to advance the date at which the first Parliament is to be called. To a very large extent the scheme, as published, is but a repetition of the programme set a couple of years ago by their late Majesties, covering the preparations which should have been made last year. But the condition of progress revealed in those preparations serves only to show that too much was attempted in too short a time. Many of the changes which should have been completed last year have not even been begun. These have now been set down in the programme for the new year. Yet the Chinese people have succeeded in their demand that a national Parliament shall be called, in the short space of three years. As is pointed out to them, the people of China labour under the delusion that the mere manufacture of a new organisation is sufficient to bring about a constitutional reform; that the establishment, for instance, of a new Navy or a new official system is not merely a part of reform, but the whole of it and they seem to have overlooked the fundamental fact that the complete change of the official structure of the nation does not necessarily imply any constitutional reform at all. The mere existence of the National Assembly is not necessarily a sign of constitutional reform. It is rather in what the Assembly has accomplished that its value must be gauged. It is conceded that the Assembly has changed the relationships between certain parts of the body politics and indeed most of the changed relationship of the year are traceable to the action of the Assembly. The people now have the ear of the Throne. No longer is the Throne sufficient unto itself. The Assembly has now the power to initiate legislation, though it has not yet exercised the prerogative; still its desires have been granted by the Prince Regent. It has assumed the right to criticise, as it did the Budget, and it took upon itself the responsibility of the negotiations for a foreign loan. But the most important change in the relationship between the people and the rulers manifested itself when the National Assembly crossed swords with the Grand Council over finances and the latter tacitly admitted the rights of the people's representatives. The question of the control of the purse has been decided. So that towards their ultimate aim the Chinese have advanced three steps. They have secured the initiation of legislation; the criticism of proposed legislation; and the control of supplies.

But is China any more contented than she was before the inauguration of constitutionalism? In the big cities and the more enlightened provinces undoubtedly, but in many places which are off the highways of traffic and commerce there are evidences of growing discontentment—a restless and riotous attitude among the lower classes of the community, as also there is a jealous and envious friction between the gentry and local officials. From Shachsing we learn that the officials, or many of them, are scarcely polite to foreigners at the present time, and the stupid and almost hostile attitude taken up by these officials arises from their ignorance concerning the carrying out of the new Reform rules and regulations issuing from time to time from Peking. In the view of a correspondent who writes in the "Celestial Empire" the officials look upon the foreigner as losing ground with the higher authorities of the country and so, not only treat him with uniform disrespect which was never experienced before, but they deny him, or are trying hard to deprive him, of common Treaty Rights. They openly oppose the foreigner renting new places—especially for mission purposes. Russia has been the first to protest; but not only is the foreigner in conflict with officialdom; the gentry and the local officials are at loggerheads, for the latter are jealous of the gentry. Local officials are described as comparatively young men, ignorant of the proper way to act in carrying out some of the new regulations. But though the gentry are in constant conflict with the officials themselves they sink their differences when the foreigner is concerned and readily join in official opposition. It is considered to be unsafe at the present time for foreigners to travel or missionaries to visit isolated out-stations. Disbanded soldiers are the cause of this insecurity. Thrown out of employment as a consequence of reform in the army, they regard the reforms as the result of foreign influence and do not discriminate between foreigner and foreigner. To his influence also they attribute the issue of the Government order confiscating certain idolatrous and dilapidated ancestral temples and the utilisation of such buildings as schools.

Such crass ignorance prevails among them that it seems impossible to regard the Chinese as a people fitted for constitutional government. It is not to be wondered at that unprincipled persons take advantage of the lower classes. Local gentry do not hesitate to do so, and it seems to be quite a common thing for such gentry to levy taxes on the people, ostensibly for the purpose of repairing and rebuilding the temples and fitting them up in semi-foreign style for primary and other schools. Such demands make them very sore at heart, for the times are hard and rice is very dear; many of the gentry are large rice merchants; so all these measures and means introduced among a people, already burdened with heavy taxes, make them ready for riot and plunder, seeing that their professed protectors are the very men who impose those burdens upon them. Education should have preceded reform, for the people are the most ignorant and illiterate in the world. In fact, we find it declared in the leading Anglo-Chinese journal, by one who has lived in the country for nearly half a century: "If you find one out of a thousand officials of this country, intelligent enough to grasp the present situation, and what relation they themselves stand in to their own Government and to foreigners in general under this new system of Reform—indeed of the old system too—if you meet one of a thousand who can intelligently claim his rights as one in authority and be friendly and amiable with you at the same time, send him to the International Institute at Shanghai, for he is—as an official—a rara avis." Such being the case constitutional reform and intellectual progress cannot be expected to go hand in hand.

A GREAT HINDU OF THE PAST. THE Dhakleshwar Temple which has come into prominence owing to the proceedings in the High Court last week, reminds the present generation of a great Hindu of the early part of the last century who played his part as a wealthy and munificent merchant of this city and also as the Prime Minister of the Gaekwar of Baroda. The temple which is situated on a picturesque spot at Mahaluxmee has a very imposing appearance with its lofty pagoda that is a landmark to sailors for twenty-five miles around. It is dedicated to Shiv or Mahadev, one of the gods of the Hindu trinity, under the ephonymous name of Dhakleshwar, derived from the pious founder Dhakji Dadaji. His family originally came from Thana about 1715 and settled in Bombay where Dhakji and his brother, Raghunath, made their names. A prominent street, to the rear of Hornby Road in the Fort, is still called after the latter Raghunath Dadaji Street. Dhakji who was born in 1760 had extensive business relations with Bombay Civilians, as their agent, and was the special protege of James Rivett, senior member of Council who died here in 1802. Through the favour of the latter he became cotton broker to the East India Company as in those days it was still a trading corporation, and also agent to the Company's trading vessels in Bombay. Rivett's son, James Rivett-Carnac inherited his father's regard for him and advanced his interests in various ways. When he became Resident at the Gaekwar's Court at Baroda, he recommended to the Maharaja to appoint Dhakji as his Prime Minister in the place of Gungadhur Shastri who had been murdered in 1816 by the notorious Trimbuk Danglia at the investigation of Baji Rao, the last Peishwa, when he had gone to Poona to settle long pending disputes between the Courts of Poona and Baroda. As Prime Minister Dhakji rendered great services both to the paramount Power and to the Bareda State, and the Gaekwar acknowledged them by granting a rich jagir to him and his heirs in perpetuity. But on the departure of Carnac to England in 1819 the Gaekwar's conduct towards his deserving and faithful Minister changed, and he fell into disgrace and was eventually dismissed, his jagir being also confiscated. For a series of years he had to undergo prosecution, being falsely accused of bribing the Resident and other similar charges. This entailed costly litigation and he also had to bear the opposition of the Bombay authorities.

He repeatedly appealed to the Court of Directors who on each occasion completely absolved him of all guilt and directed the Bombay Government to help him in the matter of his confiscated jagir. When Carnac came back to India as Governor of Bombay, the Gaekwar changed his former attitude of hostility and made up his quarrel with him. Carnac returned to England owing to ill-health after a very brief period of rule, and on his return the Gaekwar again annoyed him. The Court of Directors came to his aid once more and he again got back the jagir of sixty thousand a year. But that was when he was already past his eightieth year. He died in 1846 in his eighty-sixth year, and the jagir was resumed finally by the Baroda State on the pretext that he died without a male heir. Dhakji was very unfortunate in the matter of his sons, for though he had three he lost them one after another long before his own death. Moved by these heavy losses he built his famous temple which is really one of the best specimens of Hindu temple architecture on our island. It contains shrines severally dedicated to Vinayek, Hari and Moreshwar, his sons and also one dedicated to himself under the deified name of Dhakleshwar. The temple which thus commemorates himself and his sons, was finished in 1832, as the tablet engraved therein reminds us, Lord Clare was Governor and Sir Herbert Compton was Chief Justice. The latter was a great friend of Dhakji, as were also his predecessors, in the Supreme Court of Bombay, Sir Ralph Rice and Sir Charles Chambers. The cost was close upon a lakh of rupees in those cheap days, but it would now cost nearly three times that sum to erect such a structure. Dhakji's name is a household word amongst the people of Bombay to this day, and there are several things beside this temple to remind them, of their great citizen of the past, who played a large part not only in the city but in Western India.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE YEMEN. THE fighting in the Yemen continues in a more or less desultory fashion, and gives no indication of coming to an early close. As was predicted at the outbreak of hostilities the Turks will experience considerable difficulty in subduing their turbulent subjects in Southern Arabia, and the campaign is likely to be protracted. Little news leaks out, and we are warned by Reuter's correspondent at Constantinople that news current there has to be received with caution, both as regards the fighting in the Yemen and in Syria. According to the latest reports the Turkish troops are besieged, but are holding their own, in the two principal inland towns of the province. Menakha, where an insurgent attack has been repulsed and losses of 350 killed inflicted on the rebels, is east of Hodeida and is the largest town of the country between the coast and the mountainous range which divides the Yemen, running from North to South. Sana from which a successful sortie is reported is the capital of the narrower strip of country between the mountains and the desert. These towns were selected by the Young Turks as the two seats of Government in their reform scheme for the settlement of the district. Finding themselves unable at the commencement of the new regime to send a strong military force to Arabia, and being anxious to avoid the constantly recurring trouble which characterised Abdul Hamid's administration of this country, they determined to attempt its pacification by a certain measure of autonomy. For this purpose it was proposed to divide the country into two vilayets according to its natural division and with these two towns as capitals under Arab governors, who were to have power to appoint their own officials. However difficulty was at once experienced in finding a Chief who would have authority over both the principal religious sects. Also about the same time Syed Idris, a chieftain in Asir, obtained the support of the tribes in that district, and adopted such an independent attitude that troops had to be dispatched to bring him to order.

This led to the division of the country by a line drawn east and west, the Yemen and Asir becoming two separate governments under Turkish governors. The Turkish troops punished several of the Arab tribes, and cleared the routes to the principal places in the interior. Hostages were taken from various tribes in the neighbourhood of the main routes to ensure their being kept open. Syed Idris accepted all the demands of the Government with regard to the payment of taxes and establishment of telegraph lines, and promised obedience to the Sultan and Caliph. The authorities then proceeded to introduce reforms. The sheriat or sacred law was made the basis of the administration of justice, and a special ecclesiastical mission was sent to Sana to preside over its application. According to a recent official statement various taxes, representing a revenue of £T80,000, were remitted owing to the poverty of the inhabitants. No fewer than 55 new schools were opened in various places, and measures were taken to develop schools already established. Various public works were likewise taken in hand. Work was begun on a road from Sana to Menakha, and it was also decided to build a railway from Sana to Hodeida. Agricultural instruments were sent from Constantinople and distributed gratuitously among the peasants, while pensions were granted to several of the notables. While the Government was busy with these plans and projects of reform, Syed Idris suddenly raised the standard of revolt and proclaimed himself Emir of an independent government. He ordered all his partisans to provide themselves with food and ammunition for six months, and sent out emissaries in all directions to rouse the tribes against the Turks. Following his example Imam Yahya, another powerful Chief, was soon in the field, and thus the campaign started. The heavy force which the Government immediately decided to despatch showed that they appreciated the magnitude of their task. The Arabs of the Yemen are a warlike people and the country is one on which it is difficult to operate. The Arabs also are prepared to carry out a lengthy campaign and evidently are making a determined effort to throw off Turkish control, under which they have always been restive.

Reuter states that the Dean of St. Paul's who is a nonagenarian, has resigned.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the publication of a manual of Indian Military Law.

THE Annual College Day at Wilson College, Bombay is to be inaugurated on the 10th March next. The invitation is extended to all former students.

THE annual Convocation of the Calcutta University for conferring degrees will be held on March 11, when His Excellency, the Chancellor, will preside. The Graduates who fail to attend the Convocation will have to pay a fee of Rs. 5 to be entitled to receive their diplomas.

IT is understood that the Government of India will supply the full quantity of bronze required for the statue of the late King-Emperor at Calcutta and gun-metal for that of Lord Kitchener. King Edward's statue will be located on the Calcutta maidan.

A CABLE has just been received from England announcing the death of Mr. Maurice Turner. Mr. James Maurice Turner was very well-known in Calcutta. He was a partner in Messrs. Poppe Deilus and Co., from which firm he retired about two or three years ago. He was the son of Mr. E. J. Turner of Winchester College, where he was educated.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 3.

It is clear to all who follow athletics closely, that the governing body in England, sadly requires some new blood. The Olympic Games were revived in 1896, whereon competitions (discus, javelin, etc.) came into favour which had not previously figured among modern pastimes. One would have expected the English A.A.A., as the pioneer of amateur athletics to show the way in fostering the events referred to. When it is pointed out that nearly every other nation has taken up these branches of athletics, whilst the English body still ignores the matter, the need for reform will be clear. The Amateur Athletes Union may alter this, and by agitating for proper dressing-room accommodation, the institution of new championship events, an indoor championship meeting, the return of visits from over-seas athletes etc., we may eventually see some improvement.

ROYAL SUPPORT.

Fortunately for the good of English athletics, there are plenty of keen supporters outside the ranks of the Amateur Athletic Association. The Polytechnic Harriers, for instance, instituted a Marathon race in 1909, which virtually represents the amateur championship of England. The Sporting Life also put up a £250 cup as a perpetual trophy, H. F. Barrett of the promoting club being the initial winner. The death of King Edward led to the 1910 race being abandoned, but all being well, the second race for the big prize will be decided on May 27. His Majesty King George has given permission for the race to be started from the spot in the Windsor Castle grounds from which the Olympic Games Marathon runners commenced their trying journey. This Royal support will help the event, and if, as if hoped, some of the most famous over-seas stayers join issue with the home cracks, we shall see an eventful race.

FIELD SPORTS.

The Amateur Field Sports Club, which the writer helped to found nearly a year ago, is not meeting with the support it deserves. At a meeting last Tuesday, the rules as approved by the A.A.A. were submitted to some of the chief supporters and they will next be formally put before the members at a general meeting on the 25th inst. The object of the club is to encourage field sports, in view of the Olympic Games. This is a hard task for a new organisation, practically without funds, and also a reflection on the A.A.A. which has the money and yet does so little in the direction required.

BOXING.

Bill Chase, the tall young butcher from the east end of London, may yet be heavy-weight champion boxer of England, in spite of his defeat by Ian Hague at the National Sporting Club on Monday. The meeting between the pair was eagerly awaited and the full house at the Covent Garden establishment was more due to this contest than to the championship bout between Driscoll and Spike Robson for feather-weight honours. Chase easily beat Pte. Smith and Pte. Voyles in his two previous engagements, but neither lasted long enough to enable one to judge much about his ability. He showed coolness, however, while his build and manner of standing impressed good judges. Chase wisely kept Hague at a distance throughout the first three rounds, during which he got in several left jabs, which, however, did little damage. Both went in for real fighting in the sixth round, Hague being the first to suffer, and he was brought to his knees with a left jolt to the jaw. He was up again in six seconds, and Chase unwisely gave him fully a minute before going in. He also left himself open, and Hague swung the right to the jaw and ended matters. Chase tried to get up but was beyond it, though he soon came round. The loser may make up for the defeat in the future as he shaped very well for a novice, and was beaten just when he appeared to have victory in his grasp.

DRISCOLL'S BELT.

Jim Driscoll made Lord Lonsdale's belt his own property by virtue of his win over Robson for the feather-weight championship of England, and £1,000. Robson cut his head open against a chair during their previous match, but he had no excuse on Monday, when he was outclassed. Driscoll never boxed better, and, indeed, his exhibition was wonderful. He scored at will and had the northerner almost out in the seventh round when he dropped his hands and looked at the referee, who wisely stopped the contest.

There was plenty of earnestness shown during the Jack Burns vs. Porky Flynn contest at the Olympic Annexe on Wednesday. The chief feature of this was the remarkable ability of Burns to take punishment, and though Flynn was scoring almost throughout the whole twenty rounds, he failed to knock our his rival, who came in for generous applause as he left the arena.

FRENCHMEN AND RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Going down to Twickenham to see the match between England and France, a would-be spectator, who had been inconvenienced by the crowded state of the cars, remarked "This is all through Scotland." There was truth in this, for the great interest in the match was undoubtedly due to the defeat of Scotland at Paris. This raised the hopes of Frenchmen, and also impressed on Englishmen that they could no longer look on the match with France as a glorified picnic. The Frenchmen did well during the first half, the play of the home team being decidedly poor in comparison to their form against Wales. During the interval however, some one must have had a talk to the Englishmen, who played another sort of game during the second half and eventually won by the biggest margin on record since the start of the games between the two countries six years ago. The visitors were surprised to have 37 points scored against them without crossing their rival's lines, but it is well to remember that they were not so strongly represented as against Scotland. The chief absentee was Faillott, the 200 lbs. player who tackles like a demon and is said to be able to do evens on the running path. Lambert played splendidly for the winners, and kicked seven goals, which may be the reason why the Selection Committee have left him out of the team to meet Ireland.

"SOCCER."

Ireland had hard luck in the Association match against Wales at Belfast. Quite early in the game Renneville was injured and had to retire for a time. He resumed and managed to score a goal, but had to leave the field again. Viewed altogether, the Irishmen were not disgraced to be beaten by the odd goal in three. Had Halligan of Derby County fitted into the position of centre forward better, the result might have been different, instead of enabling the Welshmen to increase their total of wins to 15, as against the 10 by the Irishmen.

THE TURF.

The acceptances for the Spring Handicaps are now known, and the task of trying to spot a winner must soon be undertaken. Should Jerry M. and Cackler both carry Mr. Smith's colours in the Grand National, it will create no end of enthusiasm. That Lutteur III also stands his ground is pleasing. Of the other two past winners Jenkinstown and Rubio, the latter has been withdrawn, as also a prominent Irish candidate in King of the Scarlets. The writer cannot help but think Lutteur III must stand an excellent chance after winning so nicely as a five-year-old. One also knows how the French "chasensdown" our cracks when they seek honours across the channel, so that Rouziers and Suhescun must be had in respect.

Sunder was taken out of the Lincolnshire Handicap early in the week, Cocksure now being at the head of the race, the weights also being raised two pounds all round. It is really early yet to offer an opinion, but at first glance and writing before betting has opened, it looks as though the chances of Mercuito are good. Sir Martin, The Story, and Mercuito are out of the City and Suburban, though the first named has been left in the Jubilee, but more about these events must be left over for another time.

IN GENERAL.

The Grand Poule d'Essai at Monte Carlo resulted in favour of Hugh Marsch of Hungary, who killed eleven pigeons in succession.

Lancashire and Cheshire defeated Northumberland and Durham respective in hockey matches last Saturday.

The Yorkshire officials suggest that first class cricket matches during 1912 shall be confined to two days.

M. Laurent drove a 60 h.p. car at the rate of 109 miles per hour at Brooklands early in the week.

The superiority of the Oxford University, Lacrosse team over Surbiton, on Saturday, was marked by a 16 goals to o victory.

A new cup is being put up for this season's F. A. Competition, as the one now held by Newcastle United is to be presented to Lord Kinnard, who has done so much for association football.

C. Williams of Harrow and Jamsetjee of Bombay have arranged to play for the world's tennis championship. The match will be divided, half being decided at Queen's Club on April 29, and the concluding portion at Prince's Club two weeks later.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

Golconda's Wealth Discovered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, FEB. 17.

BY an accident, almost amounting to the wonderful, four days ago, the fort of Golconda and its environments became the arena of a "Castle of Surprises." The cause was a valuable discovery. For centuries past the gold mines which gave Golconda its name have had purely historical existence, and the two pits formed by nature in the locality had been transformed into lakes or tanks. They are situated, one between Karwan and the fort and the other on its north-west side, where the discovery was made. It happened that a contractor obtained permission to make bricks and in due course ten kilns were erected. When some bricks were taken out of the kiln, they created curiosity owing to a yellowish tint found on them, which suggested investigation, with the result that traces of gold dust were discovered. A report was immediately made to the Sarf-i-Khas, Secretary, who forthwith communicated the discovery to H. H. the Nizam. The area (including the tract of land for manufacturing bricks and the tank attached to it) is now strongly guarded, and it is to be seen what commands His Highness will issue in connection with the find. It is understood that the bricks, on chemical analysis, were found to contain an average of 5 1-2 "mashas" of gold each, and, calculated on this basis, the ten kilns of bricks will aggregate in weight nearly 500,000 tolahs, which in rupee value will cover some crores of rupees, which will henceforward place the Sarf-i-Khas Exchequer on a pedestal emulating Crœsus in wealth. It took Mr. Casson-Walker nine years of anxious toil and labour in the financial administration of the State to produce a surplus of a little over five crores of rupees in the Public Treasury, in representing the difference between the extrinsic and intrinsic value of coinage. By a freak of fortune, however, just nine days were sufficient to enable the new Sarf-i-Khas, Secretary to boast an accretion of three-times that figure to the Royal Treasury.

Two names are freely mentioned here as the likely successors of Sir Charles Bayley, the outgoing Resident, one is Mr Daly of Mysore, and the other Col. Pinhey, the Political Agent at Mount Abu—a former First Assistant Resident. The prospect of Mr. O'Dwyer succeeding is counted out of Court as, it is said, his having officiated on two occasions for Sir Charles Bayley was due incidentally to the absence on leave of his seniors.

Thousands and tens of thousands of people crowded at the Secunderabad Maidan, yesterday afternoon, to witness Baron de Caters' biplane exhibition in the air. The Gymkhana pavilion and the ground attached to it formed the enclosure for paid accommodation; but as a matter of fact the whole maidan, from end to end and around, presented quite a sea of heads to view with naked eyes the one before the last wonder of the world. Punctual to time (5 p.m.), Baron de Caters' shot out from the enclosure, mounted on his aeroplane, made a circuit of some miles, and returned to the pavilion amidst roars of applause. He repeated the flight three times and closed the evening's programme. He will hold the exhibition again this evening, as well as to-morrow evening.

THE AEROPLANE AND THE TOWERS OF SILENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR:—A writer in the "Jam-e-Jamshed" raises a very important religious question in view of the aeroplane arriving in Bombay. The writer entertains serious apprehensions that once aeroplane commences its flying operations in Bombay, it will, if flying over the Parsee Towers of Silence, seriously wound the religious susceptibilities of the Parsees by the aviator, in his aerial flight, gazing over the sacred remains of dead Parsees. The writer lays emphasis on the fact—and rightly no doubt—that the Towers of Silence and the dead bodies of the Parsis and everything connected with them, are held with feelings of great religious sanctity. If the aviator successfully takes a snapshot photo of the inside of the Tower, it is sure to wound the religious feeling of the Parsees, and if by some untoward circumstance, the aviator, with his aeroplane, collapses and falls into a Tower, it will be desecrated, the consequences of which mean heavy expenses of fresh elaborate ceremonies to restore the Towers to their original sanctity, the result of consecration ceremonies. Fears are also entertained lest something may drop from the aeroplane into the Towers. One must enter into the feelings of Parsees about these Towers to realize the apprehensions of the writer in the "Jame." The writer urges that the Trustees of the Towers and High Priests of the Parsis should take this matter into their serious consideration and devise some ways and means whereby the apprehensions of anything serious in future might be allayed. One contingency is of a very grave and serious character. Suppose the aviator with the aeroplane drops into one of the Towers, how to remove the aviator living or dead with his aeroplane, out of the Tower and who should go in to bring out the aviator and the aeroplane. So far as Parsee religious feeling is concerned, none can enter the Tower of Silence except the "Nasisallar's" i. e., a pair of corpse bearers and no one else. I think, before the aviator commeners his operations, a proper representation be made to him by the Trustees of the Towers explaining to him all that is urged above, and discussing with him his line of operation, so that proper precautionary safeguards be taken to avoid any such untoward consequences as is apprehended by the writer in the "Jame."

By the bye, what would be the fate of the bold aviator, if the aeroplane were to collapse and to drop with the aviator into the funeral pyre at the Soonapur Burning Ground?—Yours, etc.,

PRECAUTION.

SENTRY ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEB. 21.

While some men of "B" Company of the Cameron Highlanders were engaged at aiming and snapping drill in the Barid Barracks to-day using dummy cartridges, Private Palmer of "F" Company, who was doing sentry duty at the magazine, was shot through the side, death being instantaneous. It transpired at the inquest, held this afternoon, that Private Scade whose rifle had exploded had a live cartridge mixed up with the dummies he was using. The verdict was accidental death.

ALLEGED FRAUD BY MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEB. 21.

In the Clifton land sale case against Doctor Kaka, Health Officer, Karachi Municipality, and Framroze Edalji Panthakey, Municipal Councilor, on an alleged charge of cheating, the Land Surveyor's evidence was recorded yesterday, and the case adjourned till March 3rd, when the remaning witnesses for the prosecution will be examined and arguments heard.

Recently a murderous band of Mexican smugglers undertook to escort five Chinamen across a desert into the United States. On arrival at a deep canyon, they murdered three of the Chinamen, and robbed them. The two other Chinamen escaped.

"Tommy" Burns will not fight "Sam" Langford in Australia, as arranged Burns does not intend to return to the prize-ring, as his knee is not in a fit state to allow him to train.

BRITISH FINANCES.

BIG SURPLUS ON THE LAST BUDGET.

Amendment of Old Age Pension Scheme.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 20.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Hobhouse, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, introducing resolutions referring to the reserved portion of the last Budget, mentioned that the surplus for 1909-10 amounted to £4,300,000, instead of the estimated sum of £2,970,000. The income-tax had realised £24,000,000 instead of the estimated sum of £22,950,000.

He stated that a temporary affection of the throat prevented Mr. Lloyd George from speaking.

Mr. Hobhouse then explained that the Government would bear the whole cost, estimated at two millions, entailed by the removal of the pauper disqualification in regard to old-age pensions, instead of charging the cost to the local authorities. The total cost of the pensions would be £12,700,000.

The Exchequer would take the whole of the receipts of the land-tax instead of assigning half to the local authorities.

Concessions would be granted to license-holders costing £430,000.

LONDON FEB. 21.

Mr. Lloyd-George has informed his friends that his health is restored, but his vocal chords are strained.

Mr. Ginnell Suspended.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. Josiah Wedgwood offered a full and unreserved apology to the Speaker, and withdrew all the expressions in his letter which, he said, had been written on the spur of moment.

The Speaker said that he readily accepted the apology.

Mr. Malcolm then withdrew the motion against Mr. Wedgwood, but moved that publication of the letter was a breach of privilege.

Mr. Ginnell apologised to Mr. Wedgwood for publishing the letter. He characterised as unfair, illegal and unconstitutional, the practice of the Whips in supplying lists of selected speakers to the Speaker.

Mr. Asquith said that there was no justification for Mr. Ginnell's action, consequently he could not resist the motion.

After a number of speeches, Mr. Malcolm's motion was adopted unanimously, and Mr. Ginnell was suspended for a week.

[In describing the ceremony of taking the oath and signing the roll, the "Daily Mail," of Feb. 2nd, says:—

When Mr. Ginnell, the Independent Nationalist approached the table, members, with his attack on the Speaker fresh in their minds, watched him with interest. Mr. Ginnell was sworn, and then signed the roll. Mr. Ginnell did not look at the Speaker. Stepping sideways and backwards, he edged himself back past the line of those who were pressing forward to sign the roll. He walked down the House, past the Bar, and went out through the swing doors without a glance at the Chair. The faintest kind of smile lit the Speaker's face for a moment, and that ended the incident.]

HOME RULE FUND.

Contribution from the Transvaal.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

The papers publish a letter from Mr. O'Meara, of Johannesburg, to Mr. Redmond, enclosing two hundred pounds as a contribution from the Transvaal Irishmen to the Home Rule Fund.

MESOPOTAMIAN AFFAIRS.

British and Turkish Pourparlers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 21.

The report is confirmed that pourparlers between Britain and Turkey have been begun with a view to reaching an agreement concerning railways and cognate questions in Mesopotamia. The strictest secrecy is being observed.

WEST AUSTRALIAN LOAN.

Issue at 96 1/2

LONDON, FEB. 20.

The West Australia 3½ per cent. redemption loan of £1,650,000 has been issued at 96½.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

The death is announced of Dr. Charles Alexander MacMunn, physician.

[The late Charles Alexander MacMunn, M.A., M.D., F.C.S., F.R.M.S., was born in Ireland in 1852, and was the son of the late James MacMunn, M.D. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, which he entered at the age of fifteen, graduating as B.A. with honours, at nineteen. He has made many researches for the most part in physiological Chemistry and on animal pigments. He was a life-governor of the University of Birmingham. He served in the South African War, for which he obtained the Queen's Medal and three clasps and he was appointed Staff Officer by Lord Roberts to accompany the Royal Hospitals Commission. At the time of his death, he was Honorary Pathologist and Physician at the Wolverhampton General Hospital. Amongst his publications are "The Spectroscope in Chemistry" and "Outlines of Clinical Chemistry", and numerous medical and scientific papers.]

M. JULES TYCK, one of the aviators of Baron de Caters' party, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Madras, where he has accomplished successful flights. He intends to sail for Europe by next Saturday's mail and will not make any flights on his Bleriot monoplane in Bombay. It is not certain whether Baron de Caters, who is expected in Bombay to-day, will arrange for a flight, but as, according to M. Tyck, he is likely to sail on Saturday, this is improbable.

RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT.

Strong Protest from Canadian Liberals.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OTTAWA, FEB. 21.

Eighteen prominent Liberals of Toronto, including the President of Canadian Bank of Commerce, and other Bank and Insurance Company managers have forwarded to the Government a strong protest against the Reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States, declaring it to be a most serious blow to Canadian nationality.

Debate at Washington.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 20.

The House of Representatives, by 173 votes to 43, has suspended the ordinary rules, and given the Speaker full control, thus stopping the obstruction.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 21.

Senator Aldrich has written to President Taft supporting reciprocity with Canada. The letter has caused surprise in the Senate, because Mr. Aldrich is an ardent Protectionist.

President Taft, speaking at a banquet of Freemasons, made a speech in which he dwelt on the advantages of closer business and social ties with Canada, but not political union. The United States had Alaska, Porto Rico and the Philippines which were enough without other burdens and responsibilities.

RUSSIA AND THE CHINESE NOTE.

Satisfaction Expressed.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 21.

The Chinese Foreign Office has informed the Legation here that the Russian Minister at Peking, expresses satisfaction at China's reply to the Russian note.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that the Russian Government regards the Chinese reply as satisfactory.

EAST AFRICAN MAIL SERVICE

B. I. Company's Contract o Continue.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

The Right Hon. Herbert Samuel, in reply to Mr. Catheart Wason, confirmed the continuance of the subsidy of £9,000 paid to the British India Company for the conveyance of the mails of East Africa and Uganda.

The Minister said: "The Government considers it desirable to maintain a British contract service for this purpose. The Union Castle Line is unwilling to enter into a contract for the conveyance of mails between Aden and East African ports for the subsidy the Post Office can offer.

TRANS-ATLANTIC WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

From Eiffel Tower to Canada.

PARIS, FEB. 21.

Communication has been obtained by wireless telegraphy betwen the Eiffel Tower and Canada. The success is due to the emission of the new so-called musical sparks.

PLAGUE IN CHINA.

Quarantine at German Ports.

BERLIN, FEB. 21.

It is officially stated that all persons on board ships arriving from China, will be subjected to medical examination on their entry into German ports.

PRINCE LEOPOLD'S ILLNESS.

Improvement Reported.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

Reuter wires from Sydney, that Prince Leopold of Battenberg is suffering from sciatica and acute throat trouble. The distinguished patient, however, is improving.

RUSSIAN FISHERIES BILL.

Reply to British Protest.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

A *Times'* message, from St. Petersburg, says that the Russian reply to the British protest against the Fisheries Bill, while asserting the right to extend the three-mile limit, is understood to contain certain points on which negotiation is invited.

AUSTRALIAN TEST MATCH.

South Africa's Poor Score.

LONDON, FB. 21.

Reuter wires from Melbourne that the Test Match was resumed to-day, in very warm weather. Australia completed their second innings for 578, Ransford making 95.

In reply South Africa could only score 171, Faulkner's contribution being 80.

The crowd were disappointed at the finish and received the result quietly. The Australian googlie bowler, Hordern, trundled with exceptional accuracy and took five wickets for 66. The South African, Sherwell, gave a superb display of wicket-keeping and critics say he is an equal of Blackham.

THE UMTALI REPRIEVE.

Questions in Parliament.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 21.

Mr. Harcourt was to-day hotly questioned in the House of Commons on the Umtali reprieve.

Mr. MacNeill interjected: "Isn't it a fact that Lord Gladstone's action had the approval of the Judge?"

Mr. Harry Lawson pointed out the general condemnation of the whole of South African press. (Ministerial protests.)

Mr. MacNeill: "It is a subsidized Press!"

Mr. Harcourt did not reply to Mr. Lawson. Replying to Mr. Kerry, he said he had received various Rhodesian resolutions of protest. Hitherto he had not replied to them. He did not propose to lay the papers on the table of the House at present.

After further interjections by Mr. O'Grady, Mr. Malcolm, Mr. MacNeill and Viscount Helmsley, the Speaker intervened.

Mr. Harcourt said that if the despatches were published, the fullest publicity would be given to Lord Gladstone's reasons for commuting the sentence.

MARCONI COMPANY'S SUIT.

Patent Rights Upheld.

LONDON, FEB. 21

The action of the Marconi Company against the British Radio-Telegraph and Telephone Company, has resulted in favour of the former concern. The judgment upholds the Patent rights of Marconi on all points.

This was an action by Mr. Guglielmo Marconi and Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co. (Limited) against the defendant company, alleging infringements of the plaintiffs' three patents with reference to wireless telegraphy.

Mr. Astbury, K. C., in opening the plaintiffs' case, said that the action was brought to restrain an infringement of three patents, the chief one being No. 7,777 of 1900; and the others of 1902 and 1907; and he would divide his opening into four parts, dealing in the first place briefly with what had in fact been accomplished by the Marconi system; secondly, he intended to put the Court in possession of the scientific theories and facts that had been known up to the date of the first patent; thirdly, he would give an explanation of the patents; and fourthly, he would deal with the question of infringement.

The object of the plaintiff company was to take over the Marconi patents for wireless telegraphy in Britain. In 1901, there was the first Admiralty contract, and in 1904 an agreement with the Post Office, which took over most of the land stations. In 1905, agreements were entered into with the Board of Trade and Trinity House. In 1903 there was an International Conference at Berlin at which Great Britain was represented, and in 1904 the Wireless Telegraphy Act of 1904 was passed. In 1904, there were arrangements with the Canadian and Russian Governments. At the present time every large British warship or liner had a Marconi installation. No one had developed "wireless" before Mr. Marconi, and before his first patent it was only a practical success over short distances. The learned counsel then described at some length the theory of the transmission of messages by means of electrical oscillations.

MADEIRA FREE FROM CHOLERA.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

Madeira is now free from cholera. The Consuls are issuing clean bills of health.

LABOUR PREMIER TO BE ENTERTAINED.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

Mr. Fisher, the Commonwealth Prime Minister, has accepted the invitation of the Labour Party to attend a banquet in London.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

Returns to Bombay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 21.

The Crown Prince who arrives here to-morrow will stay at Government House to-morrow night and leaves privately by special train from Howrah on Thursday at eleven for Bombay. The Viceroy will see him off at the station.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB 21.

In connection with the scheme for the award of State scholarships to Indians for the study of technical subjects in England and other Western countries the Lieutenant-Governor has selected cotton-seed, oil-milling and refining as the industries to be encouraged by award of scholarships this year. This should be understood to include the manufacture of butter substitutes and the saving of by-products such as in the case of soap stock. The value of the scholarship is £150 a year in addition to fees and travelling expenses.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 21.

His Excellency the Viceroy carried out an inspection of the Body-Guard this morning at Ballygunge.

On his return His Excellency visited the Light Horse Camp and informally inspected the Calcutta Light Horse under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Apostolides.

Her Excellency will pay an informal visit to the Victoria Dufferin Hospital to-morrow at 9-30 a. m.

The coming Simla season is likely to be a protracted one. In view of the Coronation celebration in the middle of December, it is probable that the Government will not move down until the end of November and that no business of any importance will be transacted in Calcutta until the Durbar is over.

Hon. Mr. Craddock will be a guest at Government House here from the 23rd to the 28th instant.

THE Hon'ble Miles Staniforth Cater Smith, whose murder in Papua was announced by Reuter yesterday was born in Victoria, Australia, in 1869. He was educated at Melbourne University. As Mayor of Kalgoorlie, in 1900-1, he took a prominent part in the Federal movement. At the first Senate Elections, he was returned top of the poll in 1901 for Western Australia, which state he represented for six years in the Federal Parliament. He has taken a deep interest in the external policy of the Commonwealth and has travelled through and reported on the British and German possessions in the Pacific, Ceylon, the Dutch East Indies, the Malay Peninsula and Papua. His publications deal with the scenes of his journey.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Late Administrator-General.

NEW BILLS INTRODUCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 21.

A meeting of the Madras Legislative Council was held to-day, H. E. the Governor presiding. There was a fair attendance of members.

The President referred to the death of the late Administrator-General Mr. N. Subramaniyam and concluded thus:—"He has gone, and Madras, I have no hesitation in saying, is poorer for his loss. But I am certain of this, that his name will long be held in honour and affectionate regard by both Europeans and Indians alike in this country."

The Hon'ble Sir M. Hammick then proposed: "That this Council desire to express its deep sense of regret at the loss that they have experienced by the death of Dewan Bahadur N. Subramaniyam. While placing on record an expression of the high appreciation of the services rendered by him, the Council conveys to his family a message of sincere sympathy in their bereavement." He said:—"I think whether as citizens or as private individuals we all of us felt when he departed that we had lost a good counsellor and more than that, a kind friend."

The Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyer seconded the resolution, and it was carried in silence, the whole Council standing.

No less than 121 interpellations were replied to.

LATER.

The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson introduced a Bill to enable certain persons to exercise powers and discharge duties of proprietors under the Madras Propietary Estates Village Service Act of 1894, the Madras Hereditary Village Offices Act of 1895, and the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act of 1897, and moved that it be read in the Council. In doing so he made a lengthy speech. The motion was seconded by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and carried. The Bill was then referred to a Select Committee for report.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. Orr introduced a Bill to amend the Madras Equitable Assurance Society's Act of 1869, and stated that the reason for its introduction was that members of a Society had resolved that directors should take steps to approach the Legislative Council to amend the Act so as to admit of such amalgamation and to provide for other matters, which may tend to reduce current working expense and to increase the Society's income from investments. The Bill was referred to a Select Committe for report.

The Hon'be Sir M. Hemmick moved a Bill to amend the Madras Hackney Carriages Bill of 1911 and the reason for moving the suspension of rule 34 as to admit of it, was that they wished to pass a Bill before the Session closed in April. The existing Act was dated from 1879, and since then he said traffic on streets had increased considerably, tramways and rickshaws added to the conjestion, and the Bill now before the House had been drafted on the lines laid down in England and Bombay. The Bill was also referred to a Select Committee.

SUIT AGAINST KARACHI PORT TRUST.

Nearly a Lakh Damages Claimed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEB. 21.

The suit filed in the Judicial Commissioner's Court by Messrs. J. McKenzie Davidson and Co. against the Karachi Port Trust for Rs. 95,164-13-0 as damages for alleged breach of contract for supplying labour for waggon filling etc., in connection with the reclamation work in front of the site known as the Sind Cotton Press, came on for hearing before Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, Additional Judicial Commissioner yesterday. The defendants deny their liability and plead "inter alia" that the suit was barred by Section 87, Karachi Port Trust Act.

In his opening address yesterday, Mr. Dipchand T. Ojha, pleader, for plaintiffs contended that the measurements taken by the Port Engineer were incorrect that his clients had done more than they had been paid for. He went through different items of the claim with a view to showing how the defendants were liable for them. He quoted authorities against the contention raised by the Port Trust that the suit was barred by the Port Trust Act. The case will be resumed to-day when Mr. Dipchand will finish his address and call witnesses.

The Port Trust is represented by Rao Bahadur Mekachand Udhaydas and Mr. T. F. Elphinstone, Solicitors.

HOWRAH CONSPIRACY CASE.

More Accused Discharged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 21.

At the High Court Special Tribunal to-day, two more accused in the Howrah Conspiracy Case were discharged. The Chief Justice declared this morning that the statement made by Birendra Nath Dutt Gupta, the murderer of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, just before his execution, was inadmissible as this statement was the only evidence against Jotindra Nath Mukerjee, the stenographer to the Bengal Secretariat and Nibaram Chunder Mozumder. The Crown withdrew the case against them and both the accused were discharged.

BANGALORE MURDER CASE.

Accused still on Remand.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEB. 21.

Sher Khan, the alleged accused in the Sait murder case, was produced before the Second Magistrate this afternoon, by the police who had obtained a remand from Tuesday last until to-day. They now applied for and obtained a further remand to Police custody, until Friday next to enable the Manager of the Finger Print Bureau from Madras to prepare his report on the finger impressions in the blood on various articles found in the murdered man's room.

BURMA CHIEF COURT.

New Judge Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 21.

Mr. H. Bell, Chief Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, who has been appointed a Judge of the Chief Court, has arrived here and will assume charge of his duties as Judge in the Original Side to-morrow, from Mr. Justice Ormond who sits on the Appellate Side.

THE CORPORATION'S NEW PRESIDENT.

[FROM AN OLD CORPORATOR.]

An inspired paragraph has appeared in the "Sanj Vartman" to the effect that the leaders of the Bombay Corporation have unanimously offered to elect Sir P. M. Mehta as the President for the coming official year, and that Sir P. M. Mehta has graciously consented to accept the honour so spontaneously offered. Before the advent of Sir P. M. Mehta, there were three candidates in the field, viz., the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the Hon. Sir Sassoon David, and Mr. Joseph Baptista. Mr. Baptista has been a member of the Corporation for the last eleven years, and he has been a member of the Standing Committee for the last few years. This body elected him as their chairman in which capacity he discharged his duties to the satisfaction of all concerned. Mr. Baptista, like most lawyers, has a high opinion of himself, and he thought that next to Sir Pherozeshah, whom he now ardently admires, he was entitled to the honour. Mr. Baptista, no doubt, is appreciated by his colleagues, but we are afraid they do not think of him so very highly as he evidently imagines. Whoever is elected as President, we are quite sure it will not be Mr. Baptista. We have made personal enquiries of some of the prominent members of the Corporation as to there being any foundation for the story circulated by our evening contemporary, and we find that no such offer has been made to Sir P. M. Mehta. It is true that he has been asked to stand as a candidate by a few of his friends, but that is all. The same may be said of the two other honourable candidates. Leaving aside Mr. Baptista, who does not count, the friends of all these candidates are canvassing very hard amongst the members of the Corporation, and they are all sure of getting their friend elected. It is quite possible that Sir Pherozeshah may succeed, but it will be by a bare and insignificant majority. It is a matter of surprise to us that under these circumstances he should care to stand. Sir Pherozeshah has been a member of the Corporation for the last forty years, and has, on the whole, held a unique position in that body. He has been considered the father and leader of the Corporation, and up to recently his position in that body was unchallenged. Two or three years before the Harrison Caucus, he was found to be losing ground and the first blow was given to him at the time of Lord Curzon's second address of welcome, when he quibbled, to the great amusement of the public, about Lord Curzon being honoured as a Viceroy, but not as a Governor-General. He was thrown overboard, and an address was voted to Lord Curzon against his wishes. What was begun at that time was completed by the Caucus, which, no doubt, gave a great blow to his prestige. Sir Pherozeshah no longer rules the roost, and we believe the change is better for the Corporation as well as for the honourable gentleman himself. There is now more independence in that body and its usefulness is in consequence enhanced. We appreciate his services to the city, and we are glad the Corporation has marked its approval of these services by unanimously electing him their President on three different occasions. This is a unique honour which has not been conferred hitherto on any other member. If Sir Pherozeshah is elected for the fourth time, it would not be, we are sure, unanimously; nay there is even chance of his being thrown out. Sir Phirozeshah's position in the Corporation to-day is not what it was. We hear now murmurs that his reputation as a councillor does not rest on sure foundations. For all our civic ills he has given us nothing beyond windy orations, and big Committees whose deliberations are protracted beyond measure. Our roads are narrow and defective; our water-supply has been insufficient for years. Trade and industry have been starved and contemptuously treated. The amenities of life in Bombay, are conspicuous by their absence. The efforts of the Improvement Trust, the only body which can give health and life to the city, have been belittled. The Government demand for an expression of opinion from the Corporation as to the utility of the various schemes propounded by the Government, remains unsatisfied. Instead of giving a direct reply to direct questions, the Corporation has been wasting time in asking Government as to the financial help it is willing to give, when the Corporation was told distinctly that the financial question was not to be considered. If space permitted, we would go on multiplying instances with a view to show the hollowness of the claim made by some of Sir Pherozeshah's friends that under his guidance the Corporation is an efficient body. We have no desire to belittle his services, but we may say in passing that during his absence from Bombay, which extended over ten months, the Corporation got on very well without him, and discharged its duties most efficiently. We are of opinion that the days of windy orations in the Corporation are over. It is now ready to follow the lead of men who are in the front rank of banking, commerce, and industry, which have made Bombay what she is to-day. The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas deserves well of the city and the Corporation. He has been one of our Civic Fathers for years. As a member of the Standing Committee, and at one time its chairman, he has shown business abilities. He is connected with our local industry and has taken great interest in banking and industrial matters. He has successfully engineered some of our Swadeshi concerns, and is now an elected member of the Provincial Legislative Council. But we put the claims of Sir Sassoon David much higher than those of the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas. We go a little further and say without hesitation that at this juncture they are much higher than those of the Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta, regard being had to the fact that the latter has been elected a President three times. At the risk of being accused of flattery I think that the claims of Sir Sassoon David are not only higher than those of Sir P. M. Mehta, but they are the highest in the city of Bombay. We would beg of our readers to free their mind from the spell of oratory and cant, and consider for a moment who Sir Sassoon is and what are his manifold activities. He is a member of our Corporation and the Standing Committee, whose chairman he was last year. He was a member of our Provincial Council, which he vacated on being selected by our Government to represent the interests of Indian Commerce in the Presidency on the Supreme Legislative Council. As a merchant, banker, manufacturer, and promoter of all gigantic Swadeshi concerns, Sir Sasson's name is a household word and carries with it the guarantee of succees. Of such gigantic concerns as the Tata Iron Works and Hydro-Electric Works he has been a promoter and an honoured director. He is a member of the Mill Owners' Association, whose president he was for two successive years. To give an idea to the reader as to the magnitude of this industry we may say that it has cost 20 crores to the citizens of Bombay. As a member of the Improvement Trust, and as a Director of various other concerns, too numerous to mention, we can safely say without fear of contradiction that no Englishman or Indian is half so active as Sir Sassoon David, who stands as high as any one else in Bombay, if not higher. When such a man is a member of our civic body like the Corporation, is it not meet and proper that he should be elected as president of the Bombay Corporation, and that he should have the honour of representing the city of Bombay before His Majesty the King Emperor, a city of which we are all proud and a city which is essentially a industrial, banking, and commercial city? It is said that it is preferable that an Indian should read the address of the Corporation to His Imperial Majesty. If that be the case then the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas or some other Hindu should be elected, since there is not much to choose between Sir Pherozeshah and Sir Sassoon. The ancestors of one have come from Fars in Persia and those of the other have come from Bagdad. In conclusion, we would add once more that Sir Sassoon David was selected by our local Government as a representative of Indian industry, commerce and banking, and it is but meet and proper for the Corporation of Bombay, that he should be elected by them also as a representative of the same interest. In years gone by, Europeans, Parsis, Hindus, Mahomedans, and even the Goans were elected as Presidents of the Corporation. Surely the same honour could now be conferred on a distinguished son of Bombay, and a member of the Jewish Community, when one so eminent as Sir Sassoon J. David is available to us.

THE competition for the Brigade Challenge Cup will take place at Allahabad on the 25th instant.

THE main camp for the troops concentrated at Delhi Fort for the Coronation Durbar will be to the North, while the Cavalry Division will be on the amphitheatre site.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Convocation for Conferring Degrees.

A CONVOCATION of the Bombay University for conferring degrees was held last evening, in the Sir Cowasji Jehangier Hall under the Presidency of His Excellency Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay and Chancellor of the University. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present in the Hall and a number of students of the local colleges were accommodated in the gallery.

Candidates for degrees attired in their robes becoming the respective degree to which they were to be admitted took their places in the Hall before the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows entered it in a procession, the order of the procession being: Fellows; the Registrar; Members of Council, Syndics and Deans; the Vice-Chancellor and the Chancellor.

At 5-45 p.m. the procession headed by the Assistant Registrar started from the University Library and proceeded to the Hall, entering which it advanced till it reached the step of the Dais, where it halted and formed a double line, each pair of Fellows separating to the right and left. Through this the Chancellor advanceed to his seat followed by the University Officers and the Fellows, the latter saluting the Chanceller as he passed them. The Vice-Chancellor was seated by the side of the Chancellor and the Deans and Syndics took places provided on the right and left in front of the Chancellor's seat.

Her Excellency Lady Clarke, His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, His Highness the Aga Khan, Mr. Hotson, Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor and Major Greig, the Military Secretary were seated in the front places reserved for visitors

THE PROCESSION.

The procession consisted of the following Fellows and University Officers and it entered in the order given below:

FELLOWS.

Mr. P. N. Wadia	Mr. K. R. Godbole
Mr. Tribhovandas M. Nathoobhoy	Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan
Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar	Dr. Stanley Reed LL. D.
	Prof. F. B. Tyabji
Prof. H. M. Bhadkamkar	Mr. P. B. Haigh
Mr. M. D. Kanga	Mr. E. D. Talati
Mr. Kalabhai Lallubhai	Mr. Shaikh Abdul Kadir
Mr. Kaliandas Keshavdas	Prof. N. N. Saher
Mr. Hormasji Dadabhai	Mr. A. M. Kajiji
Rao Saheb P. B. Joshi	Mr. K. Natarajan
Mr. J. E. Davar	Justice J. J. Heaton
Dr. P. J. L. de Souza	Mr. Mirza Ali Mohomed Khan
Mr. J. M. Antia	
The Rev. Dr. B. DeMonte	Mr. D. F. Mulla
Dr. E. F. Sethna	Khan Bahadur S. S. Kadri
Mr. C. M. Cursetjee	Prof. S. M. Isfahani
Mr. S. V. Bhandarkar	Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoolla
Shaikh Faizullabhai Mulla	Prof. G. C. Bhate
	Mr. L. A. Shah
Dr. L. P. Gomes	Principal R. P. Paranjpye
Khan Bahadur Shamsuddin Jivabhai Sulemani	Dr. Sorab K. Nariman
	Mrs. John Anderson
Shams-ul-Ulama Dastur Darab Sanjana	Mr. P. G. Messent
	Dr. B. E. Ghasvala
Mr. K. B. Sethna	Mr. D. G. Padhye
Khan Bahadur Dossabhoy Pestonji	Mr. N. V. Gokhale
	Mr. G. S. Rao
Dr. A. P. Cama	Mr. A. M. Masani
Dr. Shantaram Vithal	Prof. S. R. Bhandarkar
Mr. B. B. Joshi	Dr. A. G. Viegas
Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai	Rev. R. MacOmish
Dr. Rustam N. R. Ranina	Dr. D. A. d'Monte
Mr. C. N. Contractor	Mr. R. D. Sethna
Capt. D. H. Stevenson	Shams-ul-Ulama J. J. Modi
Prof. G. Anderson	
Mr. H. N. Apte	Sir Bhalchandra Krishna,
Mr. E. M. Proes	Rao Bahadur G. N. Nadkarni
Prof. P. A. Wadia	

REGISTRAR.

Professor Fardunji M. Dastur.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. A Lamb.	The Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Chaubal.

SYNDICS.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh.	Dr. N. F. Surveyor.
	Mr. Rustam K.R. Cama
Major Evans.	Mr. N. A. F. Moos.
Dr. K. E. Dadachanji.	The Rev.Dr. R. Scott.

DEANS.

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban.	The Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad.
The Hon'ble Dr. Temulji Nariman.	

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The Hon'ble Sir Narayan Chandavarkar.

THE CHANCELLOR.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke.

DEGREES AND MEDALS.

The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows having taken their seats there followed on behalf of the candidates for a degree (1) the supplication by the Dean of the Faculty in which they graduated (2) the passing of a grace by the Senate for their admission to the Degree, (3) the presentation by the Dean to the Chancellor, and (4) their admission to the degree by the Chancellor, (5) declaration be the Registrar of Degrees conferred.

The Chancellor also presented the following medals:—

The Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal and Prize—To Mangaldas Vithaldas Desai, of Government Law School.

The James Berkley Gold Medal and Prize—To Himatlal Bapulal Parikh, of the College of Science, Poona.

The Cobden Club Medal.—To Kristapa Basapa Bhadrapur, of Deccan College.

The Queen-Empress Silver Medal.—To Flora Matilda Saldanha, of Grant Medical College.

The Lady Reay Silver Medal and Prize.—To Flora Matilda Saldanha of Grant Medical College.

The J. C. Lisboa Gold Medal.—To Kekhusru Pirojshah Mody of Grant Medical College.

SYNDIGATE'S REPORT.

The Registrar then read the Syndicates report of the proceedings of the University during the past yera, from which the following are the extracts:—

The report mentioned the principal results of the University Examinations, Endowments to the University, and the important Academical events of the past year.

Matriculation Examination.—At this Examination there were 3,766 Candidates. The examination was conducted at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum and Karachi.

Of the 1,463 successful Candidates, 1,100 were Hindus, 211 Parsis, 42 Goanese and Native Christians, 73 Mahomedans, 24 Europeans and Eurasians and 13 Jews. 56 of the successful Candidates were females.

Previous Examination.—At this Examination there were 1,559 Candidates.

Of the successful 832 Candidates, 670 were Hindus, 96 Parsis, 26 Mahomedans, 22 Goanese and Native Christians, 10 Europeans, and Eurasians and 6 Jews. 13 passed in the First Class and 197, in the Second Class. 17 of the successful Candidates were females.

Intermediate Examination in Arts.—At this Examination there were 736 Candidates.

Of the 524 successful Candidates, 412 were Hindus, 72 Parsis, 24 Mahomedans, 11 Goanese and Native Christians, 4 Europeans and Eurasians and 1 a Jew. 4 passed in the First Class and 79 in the Second Class. 5 of the successful Candidates were females.

Examination for the Degree of B. A.—At this Examination there were 507 Candidates.

Of the successful 280 Candidates, 227 were Hindus, 32 Parsis, 9 Mahomedans, 10 Goanese and Native Christians, and 2 Jews. One passed in the First Class and 78 in the Second Class. 10 of the successful Candidates were females.

Wilson Lectures.—Wilson Philological Lectureship.—Professor H. G. Rawlinson, M.A., of Deccan College, was appointed Wilson Philological Lecturer for this year and has just delivered a series of six lectures on "Latin and Greek."

Regulations.—The regulations for the Degrees of Bachelor of Hygiene and Doctor of Medicine (Sanitary Science) referred to in last year's report received the sanction of Government and the Examination for the former Degree (B.Hy.) was held for the first time in December last. The Prizes and Scholarships attached to the Engineering and Medical Examinations under the "old" rules have been transferred to the "new" Engineering Examinations and the Examinations for the M.B., B.S. Degrees. The standard for passing each of the Examinations for the latter Degrees was revised and the revised rules have obtained the sanction of Government. Government have also sanctioned the raising of the age limit from 22 years to 24 in the case of medical graduates of this University competing for the Government of India Scholarship.

Government Proposals re Arts and Science Curricula.—The proposal to abolish the Matriculation Examination as a University Examination and to regulate admissions to Colleges by Examinations conducted by the Professors thereof did not find favour with the Senate, and while they have resolved to retain it as a University examination, they have asked the Syndicate to obtain the opinions of the Heads of Colleges and High Schools and the Faculties for its improvement. The report of the Committee appointed by the Syndicate to consider the suggestions made by the Heads of Colleges and High Schools is now referred to the several Faculties and the recommendations of the Syndicate with regard to the improvement will soon be placed before you. The question of the abolition of the Previous Examination having been reconsidered, the Senate have decided to allow students who intend to take Degrees either in Arts, Science or Agriculture to proceed to them without any University Examination in the first year, provided that after passing the Matriculation Examination they have put in one year at an Arts College and have at the end of the year satisfied the College authorities that they have satisfactorily carried out the work appointed for the year. The Science branches have been omitted from the M.A. course but the Science optional subjects have been retained in the B.A. course. The Courses in the latter are being revised. The total number of subjects required from candidates for the B.A. Examination has also been reduced.

The Committees appointed by you are at present engaged in framing detailed regulations for the Arts and Science Examinations. They will shortly be laid before you and it will be for you to decide when they are to come into force.

Examination Halls.—Government having decided to preserve the University Gardens undiminished in area for purposes of public recreation, and there being no other suitable building sites available, a proposition will soon be laid before you to decline with thanks Sir Cowasji Jehangir's munificent offer of Rs. 3,25,000 and to intimate to Government that the University is willing to contribute up to Rs. 50,000 towards the erection, in connection with the Science Institute of Bombay, of the Halls for Examination purposes provided the University is legally secured the right of accommodation for at least eight hundred students.

Endowments.—During the year under report the following offers have been accepted with the best thanks of the University:—(An offer of Rs. 14,000 in 3 1-2 per cent. Government paper from the Honorary Secretary, Sir Lawrence Jenkins Memorial Fund, for the foundation of a legal Scholarship in the name of the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K. C. I. E, lately Chief Justice of the High Court of Bombay., an offer of Rs. 10,600 in 3 per cent. Government paper from Rao Bahadur Sitaram Vishwanath Patwardhan for the foundation of a biennial Scholarship in the name of his late son Pralhad to be awarded on certain conditions at the B. A. Examination an offer of Rs. 10,000 in 4 1-2 per cent. Port Trust or Municipal Bonds from the Executors of the will of the late Mr. Gangadas Rangildas for the foundation of a Scholarship in his name.

Address to the Throne.—On account of the most lamentable death in May last of His Majesty Edward VII, King and Emperor of India, an address of condolence was presented by the University to his successor, His Most Gracious Majesty George V.

Flag Staff.—The suggestion to provide the University Buildings with a steel flag staff for the display of the Union Jack on certain occasions having commended itself to the approval of the Syndicate they have entrusted the Executive Engineer with the work of erecting it.

THE CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

His Excellency the Chancellor addressing the convocation said:—

Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate of the University of Bombay:—In words which ought to be printed in letters of gold in every class room in the world, Ruskin has defined what should be the aims of the schoolmaster. "The entire object of education," he wrote, "is to make people not merely do the right things, but enjoy the right things—not merely industrious, but to love industry—not merely learned, but to love learning—not merely pure, but to love purity—not merely just, but to hunger and thirst after justice." Those are counsels of perfection enshrining ideals which may be unattainable except in individual cases. Yet surely Senates of Universities and Governments, which have grave responsibilities for the education of the people, in India especially, should hold fast to such ideals which supply the only valid tests by which their educational achievements can be judged. In so far as education in India produces results approximating to the conditions laid down by Ruskin, it will be a life-giving force, purifying and invigorating the body politic. It can only accomplish these results if the true ends are ever kept in view by those who direct its policy and its methods.

Everywhere education has become a subject of controversy which is sometimes acute and usually involved. In some countries, highly educated in the conventional sense, there are signs of a growing belief that the methods adopted have been wrong and of an underlying despair in face of the vast structures which have been set up and which now defy reform. Of Great Britain and the United States, it may be said that huge systems have not produced all that was confidently expected of them and have led to some results that were never anticipated. Mediocrities have been created by the million, but reasonableness and calm judgment—essential products of sound education—have not increased. At the same time conspicuous successes have been achieved by persons who evaded the regular educational mill Knowledge of a kind has certainly come; but wisdom plainly lingers. Whether all this is due to faulty methods capable of detection and elimination, whether it is attributable to higher natural laws to which we have failed to conform, and whether or to what extent it is possible for education, in the forms which State systems can provide, to mould character and to evoke the best intellectual qualities which the individual child possesses, are great questions which I cannot attempt to discuss to-day. Whatever may be the merits and defects of present educational methods, it is at least certain that great changes have been introduced in recent years and are still in progress, and that such a country as Japan, little hampered by the past, was advantageously circumstanced for the building up of a system that can be regarded as modern. India has undoubtedly lagged behind the times, and partly because Government machinery grinds slowly and partly by reason of the conservatism of the country the path of the reformer is strewn with obstacles. The future direction of education is one of the most important and difficult problems that Government is called upon to face, and too much public attention cannot be devoted to it; but the first requisites for the educational critic are knowledge of existing facts and full recognition of practical limitations.

At the risk of being wearisome I propose to attempt a brief review of the present state of education in our Presidency in the hope of dispelling some illusions and of indicating the general lines of policy on which Government is moving.

In the first place we may fairly take credit for liberality of public expenditure in comparison with that of other Provinces. A total of £786,868 for the year 1908-09 places Bombay second only to Bengal with a population nearly three times as great. The expenditure of the Municipalities of the Presidency is easily the highest in India, the capital cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon excluded, and education counts largely in bringing about this result. The number of public Institutions under public management is 8,957 in Bombay, the United Provinces coming second with only 6,511. The average daily attendance in such Institutions in Bombay is 413,795, the United Provinces again standing next with only 273,630. In public Institutions under private management and purely private Institutions, however, Bombay with 5,632 is far behind Bengal, Madras and Eastern Bengal with 45,097, 25,087 and 22,485 such Institutions respectively. This marked difference is interesting and doubtless capable of explanation. The effect is to place Bombay fourth as regards the total number of scholars, Bengal with 1,421,389 being first, followed by Madras and Eastern Bengal; but in proportion to population our total of 792,559 scholars stands easily highest. Judged by statistics we have proportionally the largest number of scholars, the greatest public expenditure and the greatest Provincial expenditure. Our position as regards the education of girls is relatively most satisfactory. I quote these facts only to show that the Local Boards the Municipalities and Government have proved

be as liberal in regard to education as their means permitted. The expenditure from Provincial Revenues proposed in the next year's Budget is Rs. 51,78,000 the highest ever reached and an increase of more than 7 lakhs above that of the 1909-1910. In the last 3 years there has been an increase of 1,102 in the number of Primary Schools. I trust I have said enough to convince you that the policy of Government in regard to education has been and is increasingly liberal. We are spending up to the limit of our resources and nothing but a natural increase of revenue, additional taxation, local or Provincial, or grants from the Imperial Government can enable us to do more.

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

Turning to the allocation of expenditure to education of different kinds, the statistics for 1908-1909 show that of the total direct charges more than 40·1 per cent. is devoted to Arts and Professional Colleges (exclusive of the University); secondary schools and special schools, other than training schools, and less than 50·4 per cent. to Primary Education. A volume might be written on these figures. They indicate plainly that in the past Primary Education has been neglected in favour of Higher Education. They mean that the latter has been cheapened at the expense of the former in the case of numerous parents who could well afford to pay a market rate. They violate democratic principles. They help to account for the fascination of B.A. degree which has been and is the cause of tragedies in many lives. Who can tell how many poor parents, attracted by the cheapness of Higher Education, have involved themselves in privation or debt with the only result that a son who might have been useful in his own walk of life has either met with failure or found himself provided with the coveted letters, but unemployed and perhaps unemployable? Such tragedies are far too common in India, and they can be traced directly to a policy which, necessary within limits, was allowed to develope with too little consideration. There has lately been a change in public opinion and the popular demand now centres mainly on primary education. The proportionate figures which I have given you will undergo change, and while Government have no intention of reducing expenditure on Higher Education we shall endeavour to guard against the disproportion to which I have referred by providing for the much more urgent needs of the Primary Schools.

We are frequently urged to make Primary Education free and compulsory and a gradual movement in this direction is clearly desirable; but the question is complicated in many ways which are imperfectly understood. I need hardly point out that "free education" is a term loosely employed. Obviously no State provided education is free. The recipient in any case must pay, even if the fact is not brought home to him, and the difference lies in the proportion of his share to that of other tax-payers. In our Presidency, exemptions from fees are liberal, and wherever schools are available the parent who is unable to pay them can have what is conventionally called "free education" for his children.

In order to fix the ideas on this point, it should be realized that the average fee now paid in all Primary Schools up to and including the 7th standard is 10·8 annas per annum and in the rural Schools 7·7 annas. These figures sufficiently prove how far we have already gone in the direction of free education. In the Northern Division a cultivator paying the local fund cess of 1 anna in the rupee receives education for his children at 12 annas and for infants at 6 annas per annum.

If it could be said that our existing elementary schools were satisfactory, that their teaching was of permanent value in all cases, and that parents were eager to make full use of those that have already been provided, then it could be claimed that an indefinite extension of these schools would be an undoubted advantage, and that Government should go on increasing them as rapidly as funds permit. Unfortunately these conditions do not obtain, and bare statistics are wholly misleading. We had at the end of 1909-10 11,790 recognised public primary schools with 690,533 pupils, and the number of villages provided with schools was, 10,845. These numbers have since been increased and a further increase is contemplated. In some places there is an undoubted desire for more schools; but in the majority of districts any urgent demand has been met. Schools have even been maintained with an attendance of 15 or less; but the apathy of parents and the increasing claims upon the resources of the Local Boards have led to their being closed in some cases. This may be no argument against the principle of universal Primary Education; but it certainly suggests that the process should be cautious and gradual. Again a school may be successful and may outrun the powers of one master. If then an assistant cannot be provided, a natural development may be checked and the school will dwindle away. Such cases not infrequently occur, and it must surely be better policy to provide for the wants of the growing schools than to give up the substance for the shadow and embark upon a new one.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Turning to the vitally important point of the quality of the education provided in our Primary Schools—a point generally ignored—many grave reflections present themselves. The training of the pupil can fulfil none of the conditions which Ruskin demands unless the status, qualifications and characters of the teachers are such as to fit them for their most responsible work. There are 21,716 male and female in the Primary Schools. Of the head masters numbering 8,808, more than one-half are untrained. Of 11,706 assistants, one-fifth are trained; one-half have passed the Vernacular Final Examination but in common with all the remainder have had no training. Of head mistresses more than three-fourths are trained, and of assistants about five-sixths have received no training of any kind. Government have recently raised the minimum pay of teachers to Rs. 9. We have provided the means of giving all trained men at least the value of their certificates and we propose to go further and enable them to receive some part of the promotion due to them. Meanwhile, as the Director of Public Instruction has pointed out, the average salary of a trained Head Master in a Primary School is Rs. 20-14-6 under the Local Boards and Rs. 29-8-6 under Municipal Boards, the difference being accounted for by the relatively liberal rates in Bombay City. The figures I have given plainly show that teaching, in the mofussil, especially is miserably remunerated. It is true that nowhere is education a money-making profession or one that offers many prizes, and that India with her fine traditional ideal of renunciation is better able to supply men who will undertake it in a spirit of self-sacrifice than other countries. Yet the spirt of selfsacrifice has limits, and we have no right to expect a sufficiency of qualified teachers when the prospects are so manifestly disheartening. To the existence of that spirit [illegible] the fact that some of the trained Primary [illegible] Masters do extremely good work, and in the [illegible] vernacular standards the teaching is probably [illegible] than that in the secondary schools. In some [illegible] towns also the lower Primary Schools are [illegible]nt; but this cannot be said of the mass of such [illegible]ls. I assume that it would be admitted that [illegible] a pupil carries away some permanent [illegible]ledge, the cost of his education is practically wasted and that if the Primary Schools do not at least enable a boy to read and write for the rest of his life, they have utterly failed in their purpose. Experience seems to show that this happens when the boy does not acquire at least the 4th Vernacular Standard. This standard should, apparently be made the irreducible minimum of the free and compulsory education of the future: At the present time, in rural schools only about 33 per cent. of pupils reach it. The rest, it may be hoped, derive some sharpening of the wits, some few new ideas, and possibly a glimmering of discipline in their wanderings through the first three standards; but primary education, which may leave a whole mass of pupils illiterate after a few years have passed, stands condemned. The reasons for this miserable result are various, but all arise from the inherent weakness of too many of the present schools. It is common for a village master to be required to teach a class of infants and three regular standards. He cannot undertake a fifth class, and his pupils after completing the 3rd standard naturally drop off. Kindergarten methods are valuable when carried out by trained teachers; but they are proving useless in untrained hands, and I have explained the total inadequacy of the former. It is probable that the futility of many of our schools and the incompetence of the teachers induce parents, who have some regard for education, to avoid them, and as in all rural countries, there is the need of the child for work of various kinds which inevitably militates against schooling, accounts for the apathy of the people, and has been held to justify compulsion. Suitable buildings are an important factor in popularizing elementary education. Large numbers of our village schools are unsuitable in most respects and unattractive to the last degree. Willingness to provide a school room rent free may be taken as a gauge of the desire of the villagers for education. In many cases there is no sign of such willingness, and even where it exists, the means of the people may be quite insufficient to erect a proper building and Government aid is essential. Local District Boards and Municipalities with revenues that have little elasticity, and with urgent demands of other kinds, are finding it impossible to go on multiplying schools, adding teachers, and improving their pay. Government fully recognize these difficulties which can be met only by increased local taxation or by grants from the Provincial Revenue.

A REVISED CURRICULUM.

I have barely touched on the many points which should be perfectly grasped by all who desire to acquaint themselves with the present position of Primary Education. I trust, however, that I have said enough to indicate its most pressing needs, to prove that money is urgently needed for purposes of many kinds, to suggest to all reasonable minds that a great extension of village schools of the present type would have the necessary result of lowering an average already deplorably inadequate, and to impress upon you the fact that statistics, in matters of education especially, require to be brought to the test of results. Government intend to revise and simplify the Primary Curriculum more particularly as regards the rural schools, to shed some teaching which cannot at present be properly carried on, and to restrict ourselves to what is practical and likely to be of permanent value. Happily there is little difference of opinion as to what should be taught in Primary Schools. Not much beyond the three R's can be undertaken; but it is most desirable to impart some little knowledge of sanitation and the laws of health, of local geography at least, while object lessons helping to awake intelligent interest in agriculture and country life, together with drawing and singing, would be evidently advantageous if they can be properly taught. Such matters however, can be dealt with effectively only by the trained teacher, and failing him they degenerate into pure waste of time. Government will continue to treat the Primary Schools with the utmost liberality that our resources permit; but, in the immediate future, our policy must be to level up rather than to extend, to turn sham education into reality and to ensure that it leaves a permanently useful impress upon the lives of the pupils.

As I have stated, the statistics for 1909-10 give 690,533 boys and girls in recognized Primary Schools. The total expenditure from all sources upon these Schools was Rs. 47,55,685, and a comparative analysis of the figures will show that Government have been increasingly liberal to Primary Education. In the recognized high and middle schools, numbering 548, there are 70,354 pupils and the corresponding expenditure is Rs. 26,36,684. These schools differ widely in efficiency and too many of them suffer from the incompetence and the frequent changes of masters. This evil is a source of weakness in the 28 Government Schools; but is most marked in the institutions under private management which number 322. In Bombay City, Secondary Education too often suffers from the perfunctory teaching of temporary masters who are themselves studying for the law or some other profession. The Secondary Teacher's certificate, which entails some study of the theory of education and a certain amount of practice, is easily obtained; but extremely few of the teachers of aided and recognized schools present themselves for the examination. The most urgent need in Secondary Education is the creation of a professional class of teachers, which should not be impossible in the somewhat specially favourable conditions of India, but has been so far checked by inadequate salaries due to the over-cheapening to which I have referred. Until it is realized that a smattering of education may be worse than none, that one soundly educated man is worth a dozen who have acquired a little superficial knowledge, and that standards must be gradually and patiently raised in place of being artificially forced, true progress cannot be expected. The Secondary Schools to which Government contribute about 11 3-4 lakhs from Provincial revenues, are most important having regard to the fact that for a large number of boys they mark the end of the education period. Of the 70,354 pupils under instruction in these schools only 1,463 matriculated in 1910. Of the rest some pass the School Final; but the great mass drop out with such a training as they may have acquired, which in the case of the many inefficient schools is of the slenderest. An interesting tendency of the times is the great popular demand for some knowledge of the English language. This has led to the springing up of a number of small Anglo-Vernacular Schools, which are an additional source of weakness. Many of these schools are most inefficient owing to the incapacity of the masters and they consequently lay a bad foundation which largely accounts for the indifferent work of too many senior school boys and college students. The Secondary Training College has produced marked effects upon many of the teachers who have passed through it; but it does not yet attract enough students of ability. Until a real demand for good teaching arises leading to adequate salaries, better results cannot be expected.

Government have recently explained their policy in regard to Secondary Education, and I regret to find that in some quarters it seems to be believed that we wish to starve Higher Education generally. Our object is solely to endeavour to make such education worthy of the name and by an increase of fees to assist the private institution upon which it does and must mainly depend. We cannot undertake to provide more than a High School for each District, and we shall devote any increase of revenue obtained to the improvement of these schools, some of which are deficient in equipment, and to better the position of the teachers. Meanwhile progress is being gradually made in the provision of suitable buildings, hostels and play-grounds, and we hope that we shall in time be able to make the Government High Schools worthy to be regarded as models of their kind.

SECONDARY WORK.

The Secondary Curriculum is being carefully revised with a view to simplify the work under each subject. I can only barely indicate some of the general objects of the changes which will be introduced. The teaching of History and Geography which is at present thoroughly bad and in consequence repulsive, will be recast. By allowing these subjects to be read in a vernacular, time will be saved which can be devoted to English. Much difficulty at present arises from teaching in a language imperfectly understood, which keep pupils back and at the same time delays their acquisition of English. The study of living languages will be made more real and that of dead languages will be simplified. We shall provide specially prepared books cut down to suit the needs of the courses, and stripped of superfluities or of matter which has no interest or meaning to the Indian boy. The value of the best curriculum depends mainly upon the way in which the teachers handle it, and it is proposed to issue books explaining what the teacher is expected to do and telling him where he can learn more about the special matters involved. The new School Final Examination will enable a boy to pass without taking up a classical language if he desires, or to record his knowledge of one such language. He may also gain a superior qualification in one of four special subjects with a view to particular forms of employment. There will be an oral test in English and some other languages, and the candidate will have the option of answering questions in some subjects in the vernacular. Geography and Arithmetic will be given proper weight which the Matriculation Examination denies to these important subjects. The result will be a test which will ultimately be made absolute for Government service and which will give a rational idea of the qualifications of the examiners. Speaking as one who has had a large personal experience of conducting examinations of several kinds, I have no hesitation in saying that the Matriculation Examination as at present arranged has a demoralizing effect upon the Secondary Schools. It would be easy to present to you an array of questions put to the unhappy candidates—questions which would fully justify this opinion and show how the aims of the Secondary Schools are misdirected. I have, however, no wish to put any examiner into the pillary, and I will only say that the present examination is not well suited to the purposes of a College entrance test, and that the fact, that it has come to be regarded as conferring a cachet of its own, apart from any connection with a University career, should induce the Senate to change its character without delay. Meanwhile I hope that arrangements may be made to enable the School Final Examination to be taken as an equivalent as has been done in other Provinces of India.

As regards moral education we have not been idle since the Conference of teachers which I caused to be assembled in April 1910. A handbook is being prepared for the help and guidance of teachers in giving moral lessons based mainly on Indian History and Indian lore. This will be translated into the vernaculars and adapted to pupils of different ages.

INCONTINUITY OF COURSES.

I approach even more delicate subjects. More than two years have passed since Government addressed a series of important suggestions to the Senate of this University. The expenditure from Provincial Revenues upon the affiliated Arts Colleges and Professional Colleges was Rs. 4,09,000 in 1908-09 amounting to 74 per cent. of the total net expenditure upon the former and 98 per cent. in the case of the latter, to which the University contributes nothing. It is not merely the right but the manifest duty of Government to endeavour to secure that his large sum is spent to the greatest public advantage, which is certainly not the case at present. The great machine for conducting examinations exists. It will continue to grind out so many matriculates and so many degree holders every year. By a slight adjustment of the gear, the number can be increased or decreased at pleasure, causing an illusory idea of improvement in the one case and bitter complaints from disappointed candidates in the other. But the figures, whatever they may be, afford no test whatever, of the soundness of the system of education which the University provides. The whole question turns upon results, and though accurate statistics of the subsequent careers of the graduates cannot be obtained, Government and other empolyers of the products of the University have many opportunities of arriving at conclusions as to their quality. Indians have often complained to me that they do not get the men they want, and there are plain indications of many kinds that the present University training disappoints reasonable expectations in spite of the good work which is being done in individual Colleges. Either, therefore, our Indian students suffer from intellectual disabilities, which I do not admit, or the training courses are at fault. Now any member of the Senate who will give careful and impartial study to the present curriculum cannot fail to grasp its inherent defects. There is no proper continuity. The unhappy student is harried by examinations and by too many subjects. His mind is forced to leap incontinently from one thing to another, and to attempt to acquire smatterings of superfluous knowledge in order to satisfy his examiners, with the natural result that his intellect, instead of being strengthened, is rendered less fit for the needs of a practical life. It is hardly too much to say that the apotheosis of cramming has been reached in India. Government, in fulfilment of their duties, have laid the general lines of a complete and a logical syllabus before the Senate, the result of much thought and of careful consideration alike of Indian requirements and of the best tendencies of College education in other countries. I cannot here attempt to explain and defend proposals many of which have not yet been discussed by the Senate; but as the only criticism, properly so called which I have seen relates to the subject of History I will endeavour to make clear the objects in view. Speaking for myself with the responsibility of the position of Chancellor of an important University which I have the honour to hold for the second time in my life, having served also on the Senate of a third University, I have no hesitation in saying that the present teaching of History—as a whole—is of no value. There is no subject so difficult to each and certainly none which lends itself more easily to futile cramming. The teacher of History is born and not made, and the reading of selected passages under supervision for purposes of examination is pure waste of time. On the other hand the philosophic study of history is infinitely valuable, but impossible to the many. It is the object of the proposed curriculum to make the study of history a reality in the case of students who are attracted to it, and only to abolish what is valueless. The time is still distant when all the Arts Colleges will be able to teach history as a general subject, and the specialization which might arise if the Colleges conducted their own entrance examinations would help to create a school of history worthy of the name. While at present an Indian undergraduate is taught little or nothing of the history of his own country, of its economics and of the complex machinery of its administration, he is forced to waste time in cramming a few useless facts, either in Roman or Greek History, whichever happens to fall to his year—as if they were interchangeable subjects! That he rarely learns anything of the principles of British administration at the present time is evident. For excluding classical history from the list of compulsory subjects, Government have, I regret to say, been charged with a desire to deny to Indians the political teaching which it may afford. It must surely be obvious that the mass of our students cannot afford the time for any real study of the political developments of the world, and that such smatterings of one ancient history as they now acquire cannot as a rule inculcate any political lessons. In regard to the Greeks, a single lecture would suffice to illustrate the one great political lesson that their short-lived empire, so-called, was wrecked mainly by their abuse of the popular vote, or, as has been justly said, by "democracy run mad." If the chance of the year should bestow Roman History on the student, he will certainly not learn from his text-book the interesting connection between some Roman methods and their gentler analogues to be found in British Rule in India. The good lecturer would doubtless point them out; but he could do so with the best effect if he were dealing with the principles underlying that Rule. I trust that I have at least shown the reasons for excluding Classical History from the compulsory curriculum, and for making Indian History and Indian Polity obligatory upon all students. There is no excluded subject which is not intrinsically desirable, and other subjects, which are ignored, might well be added if the vitally important element of time could be disregarded. The practical educationist can only consider what the Indian student, who in most cases requires at least one additional year at School, can learn with thoroughness in the time available, and how to secure such continuity and such grouping of subjects as shall not only provide him with sound knowledge as a permanent acquisition, but shall strengthen his intellectual forces for the struggle of life. I understand that the proposal of a one-year's course of practical science does not meet with great opposition. I attach special importance to this course not only as calculated to impress upon the Indian mind the idea of inexorable laws in the natural world, but because I believe that manual training reacts with real advantage upon the mental and moral faculties. For this reason we hope to introduce manual training of some kind into all Secondary Schools.

I trust that I have made the objects of Government as clear as the time at my disposal permits, and that you will all feel that our only wish is to left Collegiate Education out of the deep ruts into which it has fallen and to place this University in the van of progress.

SCIENCE AND TECHNICAL SUBJECTS.

Of Science teaching I have no time to speak to-day. The munificence of four of our leading citizens will enable fine Institutes to be built at Bombay and Ahmedabad. The need of science training in India is growing more and more urgent and it will now be fully supplied in this Presidency. The new buildings for Bombay have been designed on a liberal scale and the site provides for a subsequent extension of 88 per cent. The wisest of us cannot estimate the requirements which will arise even half a century hence; but overgrown Institutions are difficult to administer and our successors will be able to establish an offshoot if and when Indian students turn in large numbers to the pursuit of science.

Of technical education I can only now say that we have in the Victoria Jubilee Institute a course of training unrivalled in India. I should like to see it filled up with students from the Presidency; but, if that cannot be, I am glad that it attracts them from a distance. Calcutta has nothing equal to our Art School with its technical adjuncts and its 408 pupils. Of Industrial Schools the three divisions of the Presidency now have 45 with 4,098 pupils exclusive of 22 carpentry classes in Local Board School in Kanarese District. The work of many of these schools is far from satisfactory at present; but Government wish to give more help in this direction and to assist the development of such schools in industrial centres where the best opportunities are to be found. The progress of education among the depressed classes is marked by an increase of more than 3,700 pupils in the past year and shows other encouraging features.

I fear that I have detained you too long and yet I have kept to broad facts and principles that should be known to all who are interested in Education. It may be thought that I have dwelt too much upon non-Collegiate education with which the Senate is not directly concerned. I claim, however, that we must regard these matters as parts of a complete whole, and as I have said the Regulations of the University gravely affect the whole of our Secondary Schools, and must extend even further into the educational edifice. So much greater, therefore, is the importance of securing the soundness of the superstructure. In this great work I ask for the co-operation of the Senate. I beg you to approach it with unbiassed minds and to discard as dishonouring all suggestions of ulterior motives. No one can have a greater interest in advancing education on true lines of progress than Government, which as an employer on a large scale has special opportunities for learning what is illusory or wrong. I appeal to you to join with us in carrying out such Reforms as will in due course of time place what is best and fittest in education at the disposal of all, and give us in full abundance the men and women who will not merely do the right things, but enjoy the right things, who will be not merely industrious, but lovers of industry, not merely learned, but lovers of learning—the men and women who will, in their several stations, promote the steady moral, intellectual and material advancement of India.

Time fails me on this occasion to say what I should wish to the graduates of this day. I cordially wish them all success in their future careers; but that success must depend not on the letters attached to their names but on such real knowledge as they have permanently acquired, such strength of character as has been built up in each, and such earnestness of purpose as they now evince. Cicero has told us that "there are more men enabled by study than by nature," and certainly the great Roman orator had not in mind the study of the school and the college alone, but the far wider training of later life. Our education is never complete. We can and we ought to go on learning to our life's end, and at best Collegiate training is but a foundation upon which we may build if we choose. To those of you who have made no plans for the future, I suggest consideration of the teacher's profession. It is poorly paid as I have pointed out. It is not honoured as it should be and will be in time to come; but there is no other walk of life in which a young Indian can render his country so great and so lasting a service. It is the earnest and conscientious teacher alone who can train the minds and bodies and help to form the characters of the rising generation. He only can effectively fight the good fight against superstition, ignorance and ruinous customs. The noble spirit of self-renunciation dwells among you, and in the ranks of our teachers we have some shining examples of practical devotion. As I hope I have explained, we need many more such examples, and for those of you who will accept self-sacrifice and forego material advantage fine careers are open—careers which will develop what is best in you and will assuredly bring you abiding happiness. I conclude my address as I began with some words of Ruskin in which we may all find help and inspiration: "Let every dawn of morning be to you as the beginning of life, and every setting sun be to you as its close; then let every one of these short lives leave its sure record of some kindly thing done for others, some goodly strength or knowledge gained for yourselves." To the young men and women who today end their period of pupilage and stand at the great parting of the ways in their lives I can offer no truer advice than these noble words.

The Chancellor dissolved the Convocation. The assembly rose and remained standing until the retiring procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows had left the Hall, it observing the order of the entering procession reversed.

DEPARTMENTAL AUDITING IN BENGAL.

Redistribution of Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 21.

There will be a redistribution of work in the office of Accountant-General of Bengal. At present, the auditing work of District Treasury Offices is done in Calcutta, by the Accountant-General's staff. It is now intended that each Treasury Office should be the Headquarters of the Auditing Department and the latter will be under the Magistrate and Collector. It is said that some 150 persons will be taken away from the Calcutta Office and posted to the several Treasury Offices. The placing of the a uditing staff under a District Officer is bei ng introduced as an experimental measure.

FESTIVITIES AT NANDOD.

Marriage of Heir-Apparent.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NANDOD, FEB. 21.

Rajpipla State, the Premier State in the Rewa Kantha, is very busy and gay on account of the wedding of the heir-apparent which is to take place on March 2 at Rutlam. Grand preparations are being made for the auspicious occasion and guests are arriving every day. A large mandap has been constructed as a Durbar hall. The whole State is taking the keenest interest in the proceedings and heartily rejoices with its popular and beloved ruler on this happy occasion.

His Highness the Maharaja has remitted the customary levy at a sacrifice to the State revenues of not less than a lakh of Rupees, a liberal and gracious concession which is most warmly and gratefully appreciated by the people.

CENTRAL EXCISE LABORATORY.

Appointment to be abolished.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 21.

When Colonel C. H. Bedford, I.M.S., proceeds on leave next April the Government of India have decided to abolish his appointment as Director of the Central Excise Laboratory, as it is understood that he has intimated his intention not to return to India. The laboratory will be continued at Kasauli on a reduced scale until the end of this year under Col. Bedford's head European assistant.

Colonel Bedford proposed to the Government that small combined Customs and Excise Laboratories should be opened at chief Custom Houses throughout India, and it is understood that this suggestion will be given effect to, probably at the beginning of 1912. Accordingly Customs Officers have recently been under training at the Kasauli Excise Laboratory with this end in view.

THE DALAI LAMA AT BENARES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, FEB. 21.

His Holiness the Dalai Lama, on his way to Budh Gaya, while staying at Benares, visited the Sri Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, at Gurudham house. The house was tastefully decorated and there was a large gathering of pandits and the leading people of Benares. The Dalai Lama had a large number of courtiers with him. He drove from the Cantonment to Gurudham in a motor-car, in procession, attended by persons in gorgeous attire and an elephant with a silver howdah.

He was received at the gate by the leading citizens of Benares, headed by Raja Bahadur Tahirpur, Chief Secretary of the Mahamandal and was respectfully conducted to a golden chair on the Dais.

An address in Sanskrit was in read by a preacher of the Mahamandal, on behalf of the representatives of the All India Hindu Society and presented to His Holiness.

The party then partook of fruits and His Holiness left, presenting to the Mahamandal as a mark of appreciation of his cordial reception, a silk chadder and a picture of Taradevi, covered in silk.

THE annual competition for the Railway Shield and Volunteer Challenge Shield of the St. John Ambulance Association will be held on the 24th instant at the U. P. Exhibition.

As a result of a storm in the Mediterranean, 15 Catalonian vessels, with 43 men on board, have been reported to be missing.

SPORTING NEWS.

YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

Third Day.

[BY RUDDER.]

The third day of the Regatta passed off equally well with its predecessors.

"A" Class had a fine race, Melody winning the class 30 footer prize; Turquoise finding the light airs too feeble to bring her in, and Eileen winning the handicap race by a substantial margin.

In "B" Class the fifteen mile course was rather tedious up to the final beat home from South Karanja when real sailing was experienced by all three class boats. Both Lylie and Trixie succeeded in reducing Erin's lead which she maintained to within half a mile from home. In the end Lylie secured the gun, but failed to save her time for the Cup which was secured by Erin.

In the Tomtit Class race, Clutha maintained her former position as one of its leaders and won from Mavourneen by a few seconds after an exciting finish. We congratulate our sporting Harbour Master on his securing the Commodore's Cup and would add that it is by the presence of such spotsmen that the standard of racing in Bombay is maintained.

The Karachi spotsmen have offered the Tomtits a Cup and this offer has been accepted by the Sailing Committee in the same spirit as it was presented. This cup will be sailed for on Saturday.

One of the most popular wins of the day was that of Mr. Morison in his Erin.

The Ship's boat race was decided after a long struggle against tide and wind.

We give herewith details of the day's sport:—

COMBINED RACE—For Yachts built to the old 30' Footer and Handicap for "A" Class. Sailed at 3-35 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H M S.
Eileen	E. C. Russell & J. F. Watson	5 57 35	2 22 35
Turquoise	J. W. Stokes & F.J. Preston	6 33 11	2 42 34
Melody	J. B. K. Macbeth.	6 15 29	2 24 37
Mahshuka	LtComr Bowden	6 14 53	2 26 56
Isca	Edgar Faulkner.	7 29 37	3 27 51

Course:—No. 23+42 From Committee Vessel P & O Mooring buoy "B" North K buoy both to Starboard —P & O Mooring buoy "B" Port—Com vessel—Mark Buoy Port Com vessel. Wind W. N. W. Strength Moderate 30 footer prize won by Melody. Handicap prize won by Eileen and 2nd prize won by Melody.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—For a Cup present ed by the Commodore Major-General J.C. Swann—Sailed at 3 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by.	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Trixie	EmbarkingSyndicate	5 56 29	2 50 12
Antelope	Officers, Warwickshire Regt	Did not start	
Erin	Hon. Mr. W. T. Morison	5 55 33	2 44 29
Lylie	Donald Fraser	5 55 6	2 55 6

Course: No. 57—From Committee Vessel—Sunk Rock Starboard Light Ship Port—South Karanja Buoy Port—Committe Vessel.

Wind W N W Strength Moderate 1st prize won by Erin and 2nd prize won by Trixie.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE—For a Cup presented by Commodore Major-General J.C. Swann. Sailed at 3-50 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Meg	Lieut. A.C.Trench R.E.	6 26 26	2 36 26
Coralie	Maj N Kirby RE.	6 24 28	2 34 28
Maud	Officers R E	6 28 27	2 38 27
Mavourneen	Newman Taylor.	6 17 28	2 27 28
Clutha	J. J. Welch	6 16 33	2 26 33
Lapwing	Dr B.K. Goldsmith.	6 27 29	2 37 29
Valkyrie	R. Walker	Did not start	
Curlew	Orr and Pilcher	6 24 55	2 34 55
Swallow	W F Moore	6 18 14	2 28 14
Cricket	Gregson and Hurlbatt.	Did not start	
Noisette	Major Wallis R.F.A.	6 26 59	2 36 59

Course: No. 7—From Committee Vessel—South Karanja Buoy—Sunk Rock both to Starboard—North Karanja Buoy Port—Committee Vessel.

Wind W N W. Strength Moderate. 1st prize won by Clutha, 2nd prize won by Mavourneen, 3rd prize won by Swallow. Coralie saves Entrance Fee.

SHIPS' BOAT RACE.—Sailed at 3-15 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
36' Pinnace I	R.M.S.Hyacinth.	5 57 54	2 42 54
36' Pinnace II	do.	6 4 49	2 49 49
34' Cutter	do.	Gave up.	
30' Cutter	do.	Did not start	
32' Galley	do.	Disqualified	
30' Gig	do.	do	
23' Cutter	R.I.M.S. Elphinstone	Gave up	

Course: No. 4+2 from Committee Vessel—South K. Buoy—Sunk Rock—Committee Vessel Middle Ground Buoy—Mark Boat with "R" flag at No. Troopship Buoy—Committee Vessel all marks to starboard.

Wind W N W. Strength Moderate. 1st prize won by 36' Pinnace I, and 2nd prize won by 36' Pinnace II.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S
Anna	Officers H.M. Mint	6 23 55	2 53 55

Course: No. 7—Same as Tomtit Class.
Wind W N W. Strength moderate.

LAWN TENNIS.

Conder Open Tournament.

The result of the game on the 21st inst. was as follows:—

	2nd Round	3rd Round	Semi Finals	Final
Newlands and Malone	Newlands Maloue 6-4, 4-6, 6-2	Albless & Modi 6-1, 6-2	Feb 23	Feb 25
Willmott and Sinclair				
Albless and Modi	Albless and Modi 6-1, 6-3			
Oliver and Lester				
Harwood and Briscoe	Harwood and Briscoe 6-2, 6-3	Gunjikar & Vakil 6-4, 6-0		
Gunter and Green				
George and Nash				
Kapadia and Sethna	Gunjikar and Vakil 6-4, 5-7, 6-3			
Ujiye and Shiraishi				
Ghandhi and Pandit				
Gunjikar and Vakil				
Arratoon and Dickens	Chinmulgund and Fyzee 6-4, 6-2	Feb 23	Feb 23	
Chinmulgund and Fyzee				
Singara and Javeri				
Talyarkhan & Bottlewalla				
Nicholson and Torpy	Peak and Browne 6-2, 6-1			
Alexander and Orridge				
Peake and Browne				
Fanaken and Eldridge	Bryning & Fisher 8/6, 5/7, 6/3	Feb 22		
Bryning and Fischer				
Farrington and Keys	Gokhala & Dastoor 6-3, 6-4			
Ghokhala and Dastoor				

ON account of the damage caused by frost in Hyderabad, at the end of December, the Sind cotton crop is reported at about two-thirds of normal.

COL. LESLIE, I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of India, is proceeding home on sick leave.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

The Golfer's Cup.

The competition for the above Cup will take place during the next few weeks. The conditions are by match play over nine holes, the final being over eighteen holes. A good entry has been received and the first two rounds have to be completed by March 5th. The following is the draw:—

	First round.	Second round.	Third round.
M Ferrers Nicholson.	Bye		
R G Abbott	,,		
G F D Tennant	,,		
L B Ward	,,		
W B Nicol	,,		
J W Jessop	,,		
A F Fturrock	,,		
R D England	,,		
H N Kendall	,,		
E W Harvey	,,		
C E Marsden	,,		
E Ferrers Nicholson.	,,		
A Stewart Orr	,,		
P W Cresswell	,,		
A L S Roberts	,,		
F Hollinghurst	,,		
C A Buss	,,		
R B Ryall	,,		
T D Parry	,,		
R P Scott	,,		
E P Comber	,,		
A C Owen	,,		
Capt Adair	,,		
J Reed	,,		
C H Roberts	,,		
H P T Lattey	,,		
C Branson	,,		
H E Hart	,,		
J A Cherry	,,		
F W Mann	,,		
E E Savi	,,		
J R Abercrombie			
A Gittins			

BOMBAY RACES.

9th Extra Meeting, Wednesday, Feb. 22.

The following is the time and order of running at the Bombay Races to be held at Mahalaxmi to-day:—

	p. m.
The Kensington Plate	3-20
The Arab Dealers' Pony Consolation Plate (Divided)	3-50
The Parel Plate	4-20
The Doncaster Plate	4-50
The Coorla Plate	5-20
The Ascot Plate	5-50
The Arab Dealers' Pony Consolation Plate (Divided)	6-20

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the 1st Battalion, G I P Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES:—

	Standard Time p. m.
Colaba	2-42
Church Gate	2-47
Arrives at Mahalaxhmi	2-57

RAILWAY CONSTABLE KILLED BY TRAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 21.

Early yesterday Durga Singh, a constable of the Government Railway Police, at Naihati, on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, was struck down by a passing train, while he was in the act of chasing a suspicious character along the lines. The Constable sustained very serious injuries and was removed to the Railway Hospital at Naihati, where his dying declaration has been recorded by the Police Magistrate of Sealdah.

WELLINGTON CONVALESCENT DEPOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 21.

The Government of India have sanctioned the convalescent depot at Wellington being closed during the winter months (November to February inclusive) and the reconstitution of the depot staff, as detailed below:—The abolition of the appointment of a permanent commandant and the appointment in lieu thereof of a commandant for eight months in the year only. The aboliton of the permanent appointments of a depot sergeant major O.R. Sergeant (Quarter-Master Sergeant) and Orderly Room Clerk, the duties in connection therewith being in future performed by acting non-commissioned officers appointed for eight months in the year only.

VOLUNTEERS AND MILITARY WORKS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 21.

The Government of India have decided that Volunteer Corps shall in future be exempted from the payment of the usual percentage charges for works that may be carried out for such Corps under the agency of the Military Works services. The Corps concerned, will, whoever, be responsible for the maintenance of the buildings constructed under the above agency with the exception of sergeant instructors' quarters built detached from other regimental buildings.

BACK-BAY BATH CO., LD.

The adjourned annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Company was held on Friday, the 17th instant at Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co.'s Office, Forbes Street, Mr. J. P. Watson presiding.

The Directors' report and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st December, were adopted unanimously. The net earnings of the Company, including the sum of Rs. 1,577-2-8 brought forward from last year's account, amount to Rs. 4,201-7-4, out of which a sum of Rs. 1,000 has been placed to Depreciation Account and a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum is declared for the past year and payable from 1st March next.

Messrs. H. A. H. Payne and H. S. Symons retiring directors, were re-elected, and Mr. Thos Bromby appointed Auditor for the ensuing year.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE post of Government Advocate Nagpur, is to be divided into two appointments of Standing Counsel and Legal Remembrancer and the name of Mr. Dick, Barrister, is mentioned in connection with the former, and it is understood that Sir Bepin K. Bose retains the latter post.

RHEUMATISM.

In most cases of rheumatism there is an unusual amount of uric acid in the system, and if this can be driven out, relief generally follows. It is the duty of the kidneys to remove uric acid from the system.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have brought relief in many severe chronic cases of rheumatism. Gout, neuralgia, lumbago, and sciatica generally come from the same cause as rheumatism. Keep the kidneys well, and those periodical attacks that come with every change of the weather, will very likely cease entirely.



"A few years ago, I was suddenly taken with a violent attack of lumbago and sciatica," says Mr. C. Card, of 62, Plantagenet Street, Canton, Cardiff, Wales.

"I was crippled with the pain in my back; I couldn't move. Fortnight I was laid up, completely helpless, and when I was able to get up again I couldn't walk about without crutches.

"The water was full of sediment, and when the doctor examined it, he found a large percentage of uric acid.

"I began to think I should never get well; medicine seemed to be doing me no good at all; my wife persuaded me to try Doan's Backache Kidney Phills, and they soon brought me relief—the water became clearer, and my back was easier. Later on I was able to put aside the crutches; I was quite well.

"IT IS NEARLY FOUR YEARS SINCE I WAS CURED, and I was never better in my life than I am to-day. (Signed) Charles Card."

Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8-0; all dealers.

DOAN'S MEDICINES, P. O. Box 20, BOMBAY.

A Two Years' Swelling On the Knee Cured.

A. C. Lehman, of Waynesboro, Pa., writes: "I have been the victim of a large swelling on the knee for two years which doctors embrocations failed to relieve. After having received treatment from four physicians of our city and finding no relief whatever I concluded to try Little's Oriental Balm and, after a short use of the remedy was completely cured." This is only one of thousands of letters that could be cited, telling of the wonderful cures this great universal remedy has effected. If you are troubled in this manner how can you resist giving this remedy a trial? Costs but Re. 1 per bottle. For Sale by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda



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Who Offer their constituents Free Services of a Duly Qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Various Eye Hospitals of Europe, Holding Genuine English Registrable Diplomas.

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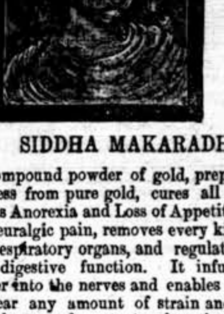
Has TWENTY YEARS' experience in SIGHT TESTING RETINOSCOPICALLY.

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Highest Credentials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and Other High Personages.

STOCK:—LATEST and MOST PERFECT makes, PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE

THE IDEAL BRAIN TONIC.



This flower like sweet scented Hair oil of high medicinal properties cures HEADACHE, VERTIGO, &c., &c., and gives the hair a jet black colour and strengthens the roots.

THERE IS SATISFACTION INDEED IN ITS USE.

Rs. 1-5 per Phial (Post Free).

SIDDHA MAKARADHWAJA.

Compound powder of gold, prepared by scientific process from pure gold, cures all sorts of Fevers, allays Anorexia and Loss of Appetite, dispels all sorts of Neuralgic pain, removes every kind of disorder of the respiratory organs, and regulates and improves the digestive function. It infuses considerable power into the nerves and enables the constitution to bear any amount of strain and trouble. It is the best and potent alterative in the Hindu Pharmacopia.

Price per tolal Rs. 80; A week's measure Rs. 3 only.

Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen's

GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER, M. C. S. (Paris), S. C. I. (London), M. S. A. S., London, Chemical Society (U.S.A.), &c., &c., Nos. 18-1 & 19, LOWER CHITPUR ROAD, CALCUTTA.

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ZIG-ZAG

BEST CIGARETTE PAPER

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

CHINA IN TRANSITION.

SEEKERS after contrasts have never far to go in China for their subjects. Street scenes to-day in any part of the country will supply a variety in the material world; a study of Government activity or official records will fulfil the same purpose in another sphere. The attempt to superimpose a constitutional regime on the existing conditions in China may well prove no less prolific in incongruities. We were able to announce certain modifications of the constitutional programme that had secured the approval of the Throne. All the phraseology of modern representative government is to be reproduced in Peking, and the opening of Parliament is to be anticipated by the institution of a Cabinet, an Advisory Council and a Privy Council. In the same issue our Notes on Native Affairs tell of a contemporary incident as far removed from the conditions associated with an organized state as the first aeroplane to be seen in Shanghai will be in principles of locomotion from the wheelbarrows on which many Chinese will be conveyed to watch its flights. Within fifty miles of this port a band of refugees from the famine-stricken districts of north Kiangsu, several hundreds in number, roams at large over the country, plundering and killing. Their depredations are regarded at first in the light of an inevitable occurrence, and only when they exceed the limits which a long-suffering populace considers to be prescribed for lawless people is any attempt made to put a check to their proceedings. Even then the villagers take the matter into their own hands, and mete out a punishment particularly Chinese in its grim callousness. After eight or nine days, when the fortunes of this civil conflict are inclining against the forces of law and order, an appeal is made for official assistance.

The incident is eloquent of present conditions in this country. For more than a month large numbers of needy people are said to have been committing excesses in the neighbourhood of Kunshan, which lies between Soochow and Shanghai. A fortnight ago they were reinforced by some five hundred refugees from the northern portion of the province, who introduced more violent methods of procedure in obtaining means of sustenance. If the reports are to be relied upon, they appear to have taken possession of the town of Kunshan, stealing to their hearts' content and killing or wounding those who offered isolated resistance. For two days they are said to have devoted their time to appropriating all that they could lay hands on, and then a body, said to be four hundred strong, sought other fields for plunder. Towards nightfall they came to a country house and demanded lodging. This was given them, and, when admitted into the premises, they proceeded to turn out the owners. By this time the villagers had decided that the conduct of these refugees was no longer to be tolerated. A council of war was held, and on the following night the premises in which the miscreants had established themselves were set on fire. Preparations had been made deliberately. It was arranged that the owner should be indemnified for destruction of his property in the public interest. Kerosene was freely applied and the gates of the premises were blocked. A veritable holocaust ensued, the number of victims being reckoned at two hundred. Even if the necessary allowance be made for error of judgement in estimating numbers, the method of procedure and the results may probably be accepted as accurately described. Some of the refugees escaped and joining the main body, made war on the villagers, who were then compelled to apply to the Soochow authorities for military aid.

Into an isolated occurrence of this nature it might be possible to read nothing more than can be premised of the scene attending the death of the Houndsditch murderers in the top storey of a house in Mile End. The conditions that it illustrates, however, are not exceptional, for they have a wider application than merely to spasmodic acts of lawlessness. In the same way as the present constitutional movement tends to ignore the actual status of the people of China, while being promoted nominally in their interest, so much of the scheme of reorganization that has been put through in Peking would seem to have been undertaken without regard for the inevitable effects in the provinces. The principle of centralization is, undoubtedly, sound; but it becomes unworkable in practice, if the former provincial responsibility is retained. In financial matters central control can only benefit the country. The Viceroys and Governors, however, have some ground for complaint, if the formal undivided control of the troops in their provinces is taken out of their hands, while the same degree of responsibility for public order remains. If centralization is to be effective, the machinery in Peking must work smoothly and rapidly. It is becoming a grievance among the higher officials of the provinces that the maintenance of order has been rendered more difficult by the centralization of military control in Peking, where necessity for prompt and sometimes preventive measures is not always appreciated. To what extent this lament is supported by the facts of the case it is not possible to say; but it is clear that the old lack of understanding between Peking and the provinces will characterize [illegible] in her transition stage to a new order. If it be true that the Kunshan marauders have been active for more than a month, it may be necessary for the responsible authorities to adduce convincing proof of being handicapped financially or from a military point of view to justify their inaction until an outraged populace makes a holocaust of two hundred miscreants.—"N. C. Herald."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEB. 21.

The depression approaching the north-west is now less marked and the weather has been dry everywhere. The forecast shows that a snowfall may occur in Kashmir.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 21st FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 21st February, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the north Punjab and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in the submontane districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature has fallen but is still in excess at Mainpuri and Jhansi; night temperature is in slight excess at Cawnpore and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Sind and clear in Rajputana. Humidity is nearly normal. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are in excess in Rajputana. Maximum temperature is above normal in upper Sind also.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Day temperature has risen and is in excess over the whole division; night temperature is also in excess in south Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is normal; the minimum is in slight excess at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in the north Konkan. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Moderate cloud persists in the north Punjab and light cloud over the rest of the Punjab and in Sind. Conditions continue unsettled in upper India. Weather has been dry in the reporting area in India.

A few light showers may possibly occur in the extreme north.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 Fahrenheit for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 21st February, was 30·077 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the creek above zero of the tide gauge was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct in from these iveng in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

PLAGUE IN CHINA.

A correspondent writing from Peking, on January 15, says:—The plague in Manchuria is giving the Government much anxiety just now. It is such a fearful disease and so appallingly contagious that it overshadows immeasurably bubonic plague, small-pox, typhoid fever and even cholera, which are usually to be found in various parts of the Far East. In regard to inoculation, medical opinion appears to be somewhat divided. The doctors agree that if there is any antidote or preventive it is inoculation; but at that point they branch off: some contend that inoculation is useless; others that it may be effective if repeated every seventeen days; while others acclaim its virtues. There is every reason to believe, however, that Dr. Mesny, of Tientsin, Dr. Setoo of Tongshan and two Chinese medical students, who died from plague in Manchuria were inoculated before leaving their homes. Moreover, it is recorded from Manchuria that the mortality is still one hundred per cent. The victim usually lasts from four to six hours after acute symptoms set in; and the disease is said to be unmistakeable, owing to the blood and froth that come from the mouth with every breath; for the microbes simply eat away the lungs. Such details are no doubt revolting, but, as there is no telling in what direction the disease may be taken by people fleeing from the stricken districts, it is well for a general idea to be disseminated broadcast. It is also advisable to let it be known that this pneumonic plague is highly contagious by the breath as well as by all other personal mediums.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION.

It is gratifying to know that the Chinese Government is co-operating freely with the Japanese in Manchuria, and with other foreign representatives further south, to restrict the spread of the disease, while the Russians are taking their own measures, which are probably less drastic, in the north. Second and third class passenger traffic has been cancelled by Japanese and Chinese in Manchuria and towards the south. A quarantine station has been established at Shanhaikuan, where first-class passengers will be quarantined for five days. At the expiration of that period, if they have shown no suspicious rise of temperature, they will be allowed to enter a train on this side of the barrier and proceed on their way. It is proposed in regard to mails to utilize one twelve hours' rigorous disinfection. There remains the possibility of Chinese passengers from Manchuria skirting the quarantine station and resuming their journeys by train, but supervision will be exercised along the lines in that respect; and it is impossible to perfect such arrangements in China.

The foreign doctors in Peking and Tientsin will probably constitute Boards of Health which will co-operate with the Chinese as far as possible. It is proposed to divide the cities and settlements into plague areas in order to discover outbreaks and to facilitate quarantine in the event of the disease making its way so far south.

As far as I can learn there is no quarantine at Newchwang or Tairen and the authorities at Shanghai should lose no time in adopting measures to safeguard the Settlements and city. It is impossible to avoid a certain amount of "scare" in the circumstances, but fear does not create pneumonic germs, while rigorous precautions may exclude them.

Reports are being circulated daily to the effect that plague has appeared in Tientsin and Peking; but up to the present I cannot hear of any authentic case at Shanhaikuan or to the south.

IMPERIAL SOLICITUDE.

On January 13 the Waiwupu issued the following "communique":—

An Imperial Edict has been issued to the Viceroy of Chihli and the Viceroy and Governors of Manchuria, to the following effect.

"The plague situation in Harbin and its vicinity seems to be growing more serious every day. You are hereby commanded to spare no effort to check its spread southward to the danger of the health of the Empire.

"The death of Dr. Mesny, late of Tientsin, is reported. Dr. Mesny died in the Russian Hospital at Harbin, whither he had gone in connexion with the anti-plague measures undertaken by the Chinese authorities. Arrangements will be made to provide his family with adequate compensation.

"Conferences are being held between representatives of the Chinese authorities in Peking and of the province of Chihli and the foreign doctors, with a view to presenting every possibility of the plague's spreading southward. Rigorous measures are under consideration.

"Three more doctors of the Union Medical College and four from Tientsin will proceed to Harbin by next Monday's train."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE 1911 WRINKLE.

"The wrinkle that threatens the women of 1911," to quote an American beauty specialist, "comes from too much thought, too much worry, and too much brain work." "It is a wrinkle that encloses the mouth. The Parliamentary law wrinkle, again, is at the corner of the eyes. It reaches almost to the roots of the hair. The electric light is one of the worst of this series of wrinkles; its cause the regular use of brilliant electric light for prolonged intervals at a stretch. Women who take the chair at club meetings are pointed out as the chief victims of this modern affliction.' In a recently published interview this student of the human features declared that he could easily trace the causes of the wrinkles in a woman's face. The spectacle wrinkle, caused by too much knitting, had passed away, and its place had been filled by the law wrinkle and the shopping one. This latter bore the expression of grave anxiety, and he translated it into "I've spent too much money." "It is not at all difficult," he went on, "to cut these fine lines on the human face. Women forget that three months of concentration over one idea will produce a wrinkle that it is hard, but not impossible, to eradicate with careful treatment."

LACK OF EMOTION.

"Women's faces have undergone considerable alteration within the last half century," said an observant student of facial characteristics. "Emotion is almost lacking from many faces; it would do some of our modern intellectual workers a lot of good if they would occasionally indulge in what their mothers knew as a 'good cry.' "Emotion good for the face and for the brain? Why, of course it is! This same emotion, expressed in tears, laughter, pleasant thoughts, kindly feelings passing through the mind, leaves its mark. The skin is like fine tissue-paper, and folds just as readily. The woman who has the wrinkle caused by a smile on her face is much more attractive than the one who goes about with that straight, hard line, resulting from incessant pondering over mental problems. For all the time and energy spent on beauty culture little attention is bestowed on that of expression. "The University expression is one that gives a distinct wrinkle, easily detected; then we have, on more frivolous faces, the bridge wrinkle, the motor line, and, perhaps, most distinct of all, the speculation line. Women who are anxiously watching the money markets acquire the same habit as the intellectual worker. Lips are closed tight, drawn together so that the corners of the mouth cannot possibly dimple. Its surrounding muscles are too rigidly compressed. Both the expressions indicated, and the lines which result from them, are sadly deleterious to beauty. However careful a woman may be of her complexion, expression has more to do with real loveliness than most people realise, particularly when the first blush of youth has passed."

Good Cakes

—the kind that are best for the children—are those baked at home and raised with "Paisley Flour." Best because they are light, wholesome and digestible, and because mothers can see that all the ingredients are clean and sound.

"PAISLEY FLOUR"

(Trade Mark)

the *sure* raising powder, is used one part mixed with 8 parts ordinary flour.

Made by Brown & Polson, and sold in tins, with recipes, everywhere.

BY THE WAY.

THE LATE MR. MACWHIRTER, R. A.

Few artists possessed greater facility or more industry than Mr. MacWhirter. Yet "my work is never easy to me," he once observed, "and in an uncertain climate like that of Scotland it is often most aggravating. Many people imagine that all that an artist has to do is to sit in a chair and wield a brush. The truth is that a painter requires four eyes, vigour, determination, health, and a special gift born in him. If he lacks these qualities the profession means to him starvation or grind, grind, grind throughout his career." A good memory especially, Mr. MacWhirter insisted on, is necessary to a landscape painter who hopes to secure the fleeting effects of nature.

THE LAND OF COLOUR.

MacWhirter used sometimes to talk of colour in Scotland, and he has written delightfully on the same subject. "If Italy is the land of light," he once said, "Scotland is certainly the land of colour. The grey olive, the vine, and the stone pine and white walls of Italy require sunshine to show them to advantage; but Scotland has colour where there is no sun, and gloom and cloud often aid the beauty and grandeur of the Highland landscape. Millais compared Scottish colour to a wet pebble—he meant that the green mosses, the dark pine, the golden birch, the blue hills, and the richness of the heather and bracken made such a glorious combination of rich juicy colour, that all other countries seemed dry by comparison."

TREES.

The main excellence of MacWhirter, it has often been pointed out, lay in the painting of his trees: Asked once what object in Nature gave him most pleasure to paint, "Oh!" he replied, without a moment's hesitation, "trees of course. Think of what a tree means to the painter, both in colour and form. How delightful to sketch with the pencil! how difficult to indicate the genus of the tree—fir, beeches, birches, oaks, and then think of the colouring of a tree; the smooth grey of the beech stem, the silky texture of the birch and the rugged pine and oak. I assure you that there is nothing so fascinating as the painting of trees." His "Weird Sisters," "Three Kings of Sherwood Forest," "Fallen Giant," "Golden Leaves," "A Winter Fairy," and other of his works will at once occur to the reader.

THE ARTIST'S HOME

Mr. MacWhirter occupied a charming house in St. John's Wood, where he had a studio which is said to be the finest in London, not excepting that of the late Lord Leighton. It is entered from the hall by means of a quaint gallery and double staircase in black, polished ebony, which is constructed in the olden style within the walls of the studio, and supported on columns carved in a classical design. Another handsome room is the library, a feature of which is a fine collection of portraits of some of the most celebrated British artists of the Victorian Era, both living and dead, which contains; nearly all of these having been it gifts to Mr. MacWhirter from his personal friends.

KING MANOEL AT RICHMOND.

"Since the ancient Palace of Shien was dismantled in Stuart times," writes a correspondent, "Richmonds has never seen so much of Royalty as now, and certainly not under such pleasing and informal conditions. Almost every day King Manoel may be seen in Richmond Park, with his late tutor, M. Kersusch, for companion, and three romping, barking dogs for retinue. An erect boyish figure, in a dark jacket-suit (no overcoat, however cold the weather), swinging his walking-stick, smoking his eternal cigarette, and chatting gaily to his companion, he is the picture of light-hearted youth, and certainly not of exiled Royalty. On most days he takes a stroll through the town, often alone looking at the shop windows George-street and Hill-street, and buying a halfpenny paper like any City office-boy."

COOPER'S HILL.

Cooper's Hill College, which has just been sold by Government to Lady Cheylesmore, possesses, despite recent connexion with the prosaic profession of engineering, numerous poetical associations. It commands a magnificent view, which inspired Sir John Denham's famous poem, pronounced by Dryden to be "the exact standard of good writing." Pope, with thanks to "majestic Denham," declares that

On Cooper's Hill eternal wreaths shall grow
While lasts the mountain, or while Thames shall flow.

At the foot of the hill lies Runnymede, where Magna Charta was signed. Cooper's Hill was sold because the educational work has been transferred to Oxford.

THE LATE MR. LOCKWOOD KIPLING.

Miss Kipling, a sister of the late Mr. Lockwood Kipling, and an aunt of the poet, was once asked from whom Mr. Rudyard Kipling received his intellectual powers. "Ah! That is a difficult question," replied Miss Kipling. "The Macdonalds" (his mother's family) "are bright, witty, clever people, but his most striking characteristic, I think, is his naturalness, and that he must have inherited from the Kiplings." Miss Kipling went on to say that "Rud's" father, among other artistic work, designed the decoration of one of the rooms at Bagshot (the residence of the Duke of Connaught), and that the late Queen, on seeing this, was so pleased with it that her Majesty sent for Mr. Kipling, with the result that he designed the decoration of what is known as the Indian Room in the Royal Palace at Osborne.

KNOWLEDGE OF ART.

It is said that the late Mr. Kipling's knowledge of Indian art was unique. He had much to do with several important exhibitions, for he went to Paris, Melbourne, Amsterdam, Calcutta, and London large collections of Punjab work accompanied by careful descriptions. The sketches and designs for the pavilions at the Delhi Imperial Assemblage and the designing and making of the heraldic banners presented to the native chiefs on that occasion were the work of Mr. Kipling. The Mayo School of Art and the new Museum at Lahore bear witness to his ability as an architect, and his hand is seen in the Punjab Chief's College also.

A GOOD STORY.

Mr. Lockwood Kipling figures in one very good story in connexion with his famous son. When Rudyard was twelve he went on a sea voyage with his paternal relative. The elder Kipling became very sea-sick, and went below, leaving the youngster to himself. Presently there was a great commotion overhead, and one of the ship's officers rushed down and banged at Mr. Kipling's door. "Mr. Kipling," he called out, "your boy has crawled out on the yard-arm, and if he lets go he'll drown." "Yes," said Mr. Kipling, glad to know that nothing serious was the matter, "but he won't let go."

Lieut.-Col. John Bower, of Studwell Lodge, Droxford Southampton, formerly of the Indian Army, at one time Master of the Hambledon Hunt, one of the founders of the corps known as the Droxford Light Horse, who died on Oct. 10, aged 101, left estate valued at £31,800 gross, with net personalty £25,979.

The Speaker of the House of Commons has appointed the Hon. Edward Cadogan to be his Private Secretary, in place of the Hon. Edward Gully, C. B., who has accepted the office of Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills and Taxing Officer of the House of Commons.

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

WORKS OF SYNGE.

None of the reviews evoked as yet by the collected edition of Synge's works has been very striking, and it will be interesting to note what comment they receive in America. The American public plume themselves upon discerning British talent before the British public have awakened to the consciousness of its existence, and Synge is as yet almost an unknown quantity with them. There have been no American editions of his books, as there have been of Mr. Yeats's, and his vogue in this country, although growing, has not yet been such as to commend his works to the delicate attentions of Mr. Mosher. Nor have his dramas been publicly presented. "*Riders to the Sea*" was produced by amateurs before the Twentieth Century Club at Boston five years ago, and the "Playboy of the Western World" was acted by Hart Conway's pupils in Chicago in the School of Acting of the American Conservatory of Music in 1909, but it was only the other day that "The Shadow of the Glen" was publicly staged. Much interest attaches accordingly to an article by Mr. Warren Barton Blake in the mid-January issue of the "Dial." It is all that an article introducing a poet to the public should be, well informed, discerning, and appreciative; all that it lacks is just a touch of the comparative method, for the writer, although he appreciates Synge's good things, seems hardly conscious how famously good they are.

ALIENS AND MUSIC.

One of the things incidentally brought to light by the Houndsditch trial is the extent to which music enters into the life of the aliens in the East End of London. One of the instruments mentioned was the balalaika, and although some of the reporters spelt the word phonetically and others got round it by a periphrasis "a musical instrument" or "a Russian instrument of music," there was a time when it was well-known in England. This was in the days when there was no poet but Byron, and Moore was his prophet, and men's minds were so sympathetically intent upon the Near East that whatever pertained to modern Greece or the modern Greeks was for that reason full of poetic suggestion. It was the name, however, rather than the instrument itself that was calculated to appeal to the imagination. In the third volume of his "Voyages" Clarke gives a representation of the "Calmuck Terpsichore" playing the balalaika, and it is like a lute with a neck so long that when the bulb is upon the player's knee the apex overtops her left shoulder. As it had only two strings its music could have had little variety, but would no doubt accompany a song or control, the movements of a dance well enough. Moore introduced the name into one of the songs of his "Evenings in Greece," but, finding that it was too long to suit the exigencies of his metrical scheme, docked it somewhat cavalierly of a syllable, and wrote—

When the Balaika
Is heard o'er the sea,
I'll dance the Romaika
By moonlight with thee.

To us of to-day the song seems fatuously silly, but it may have come to the ears of our great grandmothers commended by melting music—"Sing me a drawing-room song, darling,"—for one has come across it carefully transcribed in the feminine script of the time in an old commonplace-book, accompanied by that passage in the writings of Frederick Douglas in which he describes his feelings when he first saw the Romaika danced on the sands of the sea.

BOOKS OF "FAVOURITE QUOTATIONS."

Everyone in these days is familiar with the book of "Favourite Quotations" as an expedient for raising money for charitable purposes. You pay a shilling and furnish a quotation, and after an interval in exchange for another shilling, receive a volume of literary scraps which, after the fearful joy of contemplating your own name printed beside your own quotation, you hurry away to whatevercorner of your library you have assigned for the accommodation of books that are no books. Now the usual method in which such compilations are supplied with matter is that is a person has a favourite quotation he frankly gives it, and if he has none he sends a quotation which he feels would be his favourite if he had one, so that, whatever may be the value of the completed work as an anthology, it has a certain value as indicating the state of the public taste for poetry. On the whole, the general impression left upon the mind of a reader who has dipped into several of such books is that the sort of poetry which the public prefer is the serious, purposive sort. There are few comic verses. It is only once in a way that one comes across such an achievement as this:—

In the drinking well
Which the plumbers built her
Aunt Eliza felt;
We must use a filter.

Nor are there many of those lines or couplets which appeal instantly to the imagination, because of their inherent poetic quality; this of Meredith's, for example—

She bath a palace in the West,
Bright Hesper light her to her rest,

or that couplet of Blake's concerning which Pater said that he never repeated it to himself "without a strange and almost terrifying sensation of isolation and long weariness"—

Sunflower, weary of time,
Who countest the steps of the sun.

On the other hand, there is a welcome absence of sentimental verse of the "choky" sort, either because it is discounted even when appreciated or because it does not lend itself to quotation. No but let poetry inoculate sound ethical teaching, let it deal with faith, duty, and destiny, let it be rich in the elements that make a sermon a good sermon, and your British taxpayer will love it; he will love it although it has been quoted "ad nauseam" already, and he will find it in George Eliot, in Mr. Felicia Dorothea Hemans, and in the pages of that Martin Tupper who has been the punching-ball of two generations of writers.

MEMOIRS OF JOHN CHURTON COLLINS.

The "Memoirs" of John Churton Collins will to not a few be one of the interesting books of the spring publishing season. The work will reveal something regarding its subject's assiduity and methods, as well as the range and exactitude of his achievements. Of independent and uncompromising character, Collins's correspondence was more restricted than otherwise it would have been; but for many years he had, among leading contemporary men of letters, numerous friends and admirers, chief of whom, perhaps was Swinburne, a number of whose letters will be published for the first time in the "Memoirs." The book will probably revive interest in the ancient feud concerning certain "Quarterly Review" articles.

THE THACKERAY CENTENARY.

The Thackeray centenary is certain to be responsible for numerous reprints of the famous works which came from the novelist's pen, and which now form a goodly part of our national literary assets. Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co.'s edition enriched with biographical introductions by Lady Ritchie, is making substantial progress, several volumes having already appeared; and now Messrs. Macmillan are announcing an edition de luxe of Thackeray's writings, with introductions and notes from the pen of Mr. Lewis Melville, who some time ago brought out a new and enlarged edition of his biography of Thackeray.

SHILLING SERIES OF STANDARD WORKS.

By their well-known series of shilling books Messrs. Nelson have achieved not merely the merit of bringing within the range of the general public numerous copyright works which previously were procurable only at what to many was a prohibitive figure, they have also, by their very success, prompted the friendly rivalry of other publishing houses. Thus, Mr. Murray, Messrs. Macmillan, and Smith Elder, and Co., have each started a shilling series, comprising many admirable volumes, and now, following them Messrs. Methuen, who are inaugurating two new libraries to be issued at the same price, are to include reprints of general literature and other reprints of popular copyright works of fiction. One can only wish these various publishers the success they deserve in the praiseworthy enterprise of making the best modern books are generally accessible.

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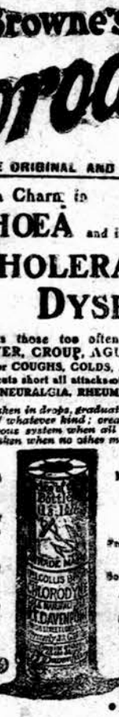
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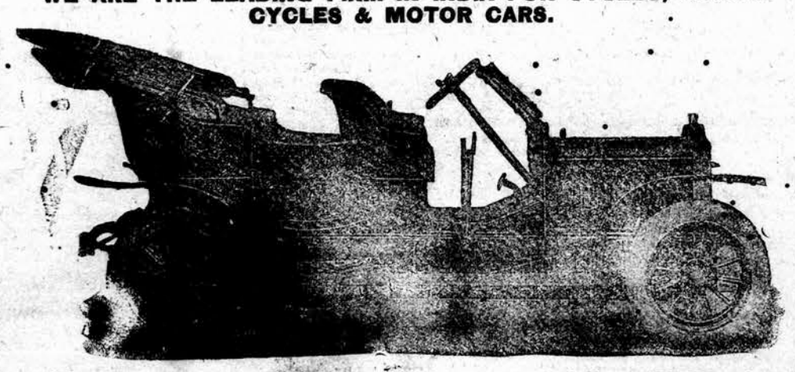
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